The Sydney Morning Herald.

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New South Wales Free Public Library Sydney

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this Journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s. per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

1st January, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th December, 1873, at her residence, 4, Lady Young-terrace, Mrs. THOMAS HENRY DAWSON, of a daughter.

On the 29th December, 1873, at 146, Phillip-street, Mrs. C. CANTOR, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 31st December, 1873, at her residence, Carence Villa, Forbes-street, the wife of J. E. IRWIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd December, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, B.A., of Glen Innes, GEORGE, fifth son of JAMES ARTHUR, Esq., of Bathurst, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of WILLIAM VIVERS, Esq., squatter, of King's Plains, New England.

DEATHS.

On the 24th December, 1873, at Newtown, BRIGETTE JOSEPHINE, relict of the late EDWARD CONSTANT DESIRE RENS, of Tournay, in her 86th year.

On the 24th December, 1873, at Belbourie, Manning River, HARRIET, aged 15 years, eldest daughter of JOHN HALL, surveyor.

On the 31st December, 1873, at Westbourne, Bathurst, WILLIAM SLOPER, sixth son of the late Captain PIPER.

On the 1st instant, at his residence, 371, Riley-street, Surry Hills, after a painful illness, GILES EDWARD STONE, late of London, England, aged 50 years; for nearly nineteen years an employee in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, much respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

AUSTRALASIAN and AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., under contract with the New South Wales and New Zealand Governments for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails.

The S.S. MIKADO, 3000 tons, Francis Moore, commander, the second of the chartered vessels for the temporary service, will leave this port for SAN FRANCISCO (calling at KANDAVU and HONOLULU) on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. HALL, Managing Director.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, 48 hours after arrival.

P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, MONDAY NIGHT positively at 9.

TO TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The DIAMANTINA, THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 9.

TO MACLEAY RIVER.—The BALLINA, forty-eight hours after arrival.

Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11.—The MAITLAND.

On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.—The MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow, Saturday, at NOON. FARES: Saloon, at current rates; steerage, £2.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 6.

TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow, Saturday, at NOON.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship

MACEDON,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, January 2,
at 4 o'clock p.m.
and
YOU YANGS,
on THURSDAY, January 8,
at 4 o'clock p.m.

The SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.

Steerage .... £2.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

EXCURSION FARES.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship

MACEDON,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, January 2, at 4 p.m.

FARE—Saloon Return, £5.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO MONTHS by any of the Company's steamers.

W. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship

YOU YANGS,
on MONDAY, January 5,
at 6 o'clock p.m.

FARES:

Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 5s.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO FIJI.

The steamship

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
R. J. Skinner, master,

to sail on TUESDAY, 6th JANUARY next.

CARGO now being received at Market Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to

E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO THE ENDEAVOUR RIVER.

(Nearest port to the Palmer River Gold Diggings.)

The A. S. N. Company's steamship BOOMERANG will be dispatched from Brisbane, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

Intending passengers are informed that they will be forwarded to Brisbane per CITY OF BRISBANE, sailing from here on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, and transhipped into the Boomerang.

A few horses will be taken, for freight on which, and passage money, immediate application is necessary.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1873.

DIRECT TO AUCKLAND.

The swift and powerful steamship

HERO,
T. LOGAN, Commander,

will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. Goods received free of wharfage. Shipping orders required.

ELDRED and SPENCE.

FOR SALE, the Barquentine PRINCE ALFRED, 161 tons register, new coppered, and in first-rate sea-going order; carries 200 tons on light draught.

A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-day, 9.30 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—Tuesday, 9 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 9th instant.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMERAH leaves—
Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7
Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.
SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.
Lane Cove, 10 p.m.
SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6.
Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th instant, the steamer will leave Blue's Point, at half-past 5 a.m., and continue running every half hour until 8 a.m., and as usual after—Dawes' Point, quarter to 6 and a quarter past.

HUNT and GREENWELL.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—

ALHAMBRA, 3rd January, via Milford Sound and Bluff.

OTAGO, immediately on arrival of English mail—say on or about 10th January, via BLUFF.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

REDUCED FARES.—STEAM TO
BRISBANE
MARYBOROUGH.

The KEMBLA, 484 tons, and 168-horse power, will sail as above on TUESDAY next, 6th January, 1874.

Cargo now received at the Grafton Wharf.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 237, George-street;
D. LITTLE, 62, Margaret-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR HOBART TOWN.

The new steamship

TASMAN

will be dispatched from GRAFTON WHARF on TUESDAY, 13th JANUARY, at 10 a.m., for HOBART TOWN, VIA EDEN.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO ENGLAND UNDER 60 DAYS.
PASSAGE, £16 AND UPWARDS.

THE FAVOURITE PASSENGER STEAMSHIP
GREAT BRITAIN,
3500 Tons,
CHARLES CHAPMAN, Commander,

will be dispatched from Hobson's Bay on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1874.

For passage, apply to

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
or to GEORGE KING and CO.

FOR LONDON.
For Wool and Passengers only.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE.

This favourite clipper ship having all dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool down, will have immediate dispatch.

Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and room for a few in the intermediate (house on deck).

Apply on board to Captain WALLACE; or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—
The new A1 clipper ship
AIRLY FORCE,
1030 tons register,
Captain John Sprott.

This fine iron ship having all her dead weight and a large quantity of wool on board, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to CAPTAIN SPROTT, on board, or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.

To follow the Abergeldie.
The splendid A 1 clipper ship
IRONSIDE,
898 tons register, Cuthbert Vaux, commander,

having all her dead-weight stowed, and a large quantity of wool engaged, will be dispatched not later than 20th JANUARY.

For freight or passage, having SUPERIOR SALOON ACCOMMODATION, apply to Captain VAUX, on board, at Circular Quay; or to

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.

The magnificent A1 Aberdeen clipper
ABERGELDIE,
1252 tons register, W. Robertson, commander,

requiring only a limited quantity of wool, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight, apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, at Circular Quay, or to

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

Wool received a Flood's.

FOR LONDON

The PARRAMATTA

will sail 12th February. Has accommodation for first and second class passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—For WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—The A1 clipper ship
HYDASPES

will sail on or about 24 February.

Has accommodation for first-class and steerage passengers.

Apply to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—The Aberdeen clipper ship
STRATHNAVER,
1017 tons, Joseph Devey, commander,

requiring only a few bales wool to complete her loading, will be dispatched on the 10th instant.

This fine ship has very superior accommodation for saloon, and a limited number of steerage passengers.

For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to

DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON, via the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The clipper ship

ANGLESEY,
1300 tons,

will sail on 15th January.

Has superior accommodation for PASSENGERS in all CLASSES.

For all further particulars apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Agents,
Exchange Buildings.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—
The A1 clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register,
Captain Thomas Stinson.

This regular trader will be dispatched on the 5th instant.

For light freight, cabin, or steerage passage, apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—
The A1 clipper ship
COLDSTREAM, 1000 tons,

will have quick dispatch from NEWCASTLE, and has superior accommodation for passengers only, for which early application is necessary to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Agents,
Exchange Buildings.

FOR HONOLULU.—The clipper schooner ROBERT COWAN, 187 tons register, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days, and has room for a few tons light freight.

A few cabin passengers can be accommodated.

For terms, &c., apply to

DANGAR, GEDYE and CO.

FOR LEVUKA (FIJI).—The clipper barque METEOR, J. L. Clulow, master, will be dispatched IMMEDIATELY after discharge of inward cargo. Has superior cabin and steerage accommodation. Bed and bedding found. For freight or passage apply to

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR ENDEAVOUR RIVER DIGGINGS CALLING AT TOWNSVILLE.

The clipper schooner

ROYAL DUKE,

sails positively on SATURDAY.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR BROADSOUND and PORT MACKAY.—The JANE, fast loading at Market Wharf, will have immediate dispatch. For rate of freight, &c., apply to

J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—Only vessel Wallace and Bruce. Apply at once to Nicoll, Erskine-street.

FOR MORUYA.—MOSES FLETCHER sails on Saturday, at noon. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on SATURDAY. Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner Amphitrite new receiving cargo. Patent Slip Whf

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—J. G. COLESON now receiving cargo, Market Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper barque BRILLIANT, 303 register, A 1 at Lloyd's.

Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper ship WHITEHALL, 936 tons register, Captain Radden, is open for employment to any part of the world.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Agents,
Exchange-buildings.

CHARTERS.—Wanted a SHIP to load at Sydney for SHANGHAI. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

CHARTERS.—Tonnage wanted for JAVA, SINGAPORE, AMBOINA, TERNATE, PADANG, BOMBAY, BUSSORAH, and HONGKONG. Also, to load at JAVA for EUROPE and the UNITED STATES.

ELDRED and SPENCE.

BRIG ROBERT COWAN, from Honolulu.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to PASS Entries at once for Walker's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of cargo after same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, and delivery orders obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

SHIP WHITEHALL, from Lyttelton, Port Cooper.—Captain RADDEN, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his CREW, without his written authority.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Agents,
Exchange-buildings.

FOR SALE, the schooner TRAVELLER, 116 tons register, lying at Rowntree's Dock.

For particulars apply to

H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.

Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.

Experienced diver with diving apparatus on hand.

D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 110, S.C. Emergency Convocation, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 9 prompt.

C. R. AUSTIN, Scribe.

LICENSED HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND CAB PROPRIETORS.—A MEETING will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, THIS MORNING, 2nd January, at 10 sharp. Business of importance.

TATTERSALL'S RACES.—NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1874.—The prizes will be paid over, and the general settling take place at the Club Room, Tattersall's Hotel, THIS EVENING, January 2. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

By order.

JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

86 L. O. L.—Special MEETING, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, 8 o'clock, at Brother Chalmers', 21, Church-hill. Installation of officers.

By order W.M.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EISENSTAEDTER'S ROYAL STANDARD GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The second Annual General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 326, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 20th January, 1874, at noon, for the purpose of receiving Directors' Report and Balance-sheet; of electing a Director in place of J. Hawkins Butchart, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; of electing an Auditor, in place of G. O. Allan, Esq., who is also eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS, for the Manager.

Sydney, 31st December, 1873.

Intending candidates for the vacant office of director are informed that fourteen clear days' notice in writing must be left at the Company's Offices.

BROADWATER TIN and other QUEENSLAND MINING COMPANIES.

Notice.—TO PERSONS SUED OR THREATENED TO BE SUED FOR CALLS BY QUEENSLAND MINING COMPANIES.

A Meeting of persons concerned in defending actions as above will be held at the office of Messrs. SPAIN and SLY, Solicitors, Exchange, on SATURDAY, January 3rd, at 10 a.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this BANK will be held at the Banking-house of the Company, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ending 31st ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

HECTOR ALLEN, Secretary.

RAWSTHORNE'S GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited), Hill End, Hawkins' Hill.

NOTICE is hereby given that the (3rd) third Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will take place at the Office, Union-chambers, No. 143, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS:

1st. The consideration of the Report of Directors and Balance-sheet, &c.

2nd. The election of two Directors in place of those who will retire in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, but who are eligible for re-election; and

3rd. The appointment of two Auditors for the ensuing half-year.

E. N. EMMETT, Manager.

143, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st January, 1874.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS to the SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Honorary Surgeon to the Sydney Infirmary, vacant by the retirement of Dr. M'Kay. I shall consequently, at the next annual meeting, request permission to resign the office of Honorary Physician, which I now hold.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D.

187, Macquarie-street North, January 1, 1874.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

In compliance with the wish of many of the members, I beg to announce that I am a CANDIDATE for the seat at the Board vacant by the retirement of Mr. Samuel Lyons.

I need not remind the members that, for many years, I have taken an active interest in the business of the Society, and that I was one of the few members by whose exertions, in 1864, its affairs were investigated, reorganized, and placed on the present satisfactory footing.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NAVAL BRIGADE RIFLE CLUB.—PRIZE MEETING at Paddington, on SATURDAY, 2.30 p.m. sharp. FULL DRESS.

VICTOR COHEN, Sub.-Lieut., Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER Land Orders.—January issue wanted. V. L. O. bought and sold. J. W. Watkin, 143, Pitt-st.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS purchased by R. PEEL RAYMOND, Bell's-chambers.

V. LAND ORDERS wanted, by E. Johnson, 183, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank, late of Hunter-st.

CORRUGATED IRON, damaged, a few tons for SALE, cheap. GOODLET & SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

COMET KEROSENE at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, Parramatta-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDWARD WARDLAW RIGNEY, son of the late Captain Rigney, write to your Uncle, Captain WARDLAW, Bombay, East Indies, and also Mr. H. F. HARDMAN, Solicitor, Blackrock, Dublin. Important news for you.

JAMES BORRIE, Brewer, late of Blairgowrie, Scotland, will hear of something to his advantage by applying to JOHN BORRIE, Quinn's Boarding-house, Sussex-street North. Any information of the above will be thankfully received.

THE Mother of HENRY PUGH, having been very ill, is anxious to see her son. Mrs. Pugh, Church-street, Parramatta.

CALLS ON SHARES.

UNITED MINERS' QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited), TUENA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the second) of Threepence per share has been made upon the shares in this Company, due and payable to me at the Office, 309, George-street, Sydney, on or before FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1874.

By order of the Board.

WM. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Boxing-night, bunch of KEYS. Reward. 27, Oxford-street (late South Head Road).

LOST, Gold LOCKET with lady's likeness. Reward. T. A. DIBBS, Commercial Bank.

LOST, Gold SLEEVE LINK. Reward given on return to Theatre Royal Hotel, 246, Liverpool-st.

LOST, on New Year's Day, Jet EARRING. Reward. Apply LEA'S, 90, Oxford-street.

LOST, SPECTACLES in dark case. Finder rewarded on bringing them to 63, Elizabeth-street North.

LOST, a PURSE (gold, silver, cards), on South Head Road. Reward at Mr. EVE'S, Tobacconist, Pitt-st.

LOST, on Old Racecourse or Castlereagh-street, a Grey Waterproof SKIRT; reward, 5s, 6, Barrack-street.

LOST, on the Randwick Racecourse, or on the road, WATCH and CHAIN, with small compass attached. Apply to J. M'COY, Market Oyster Saloon, Market-street.

LOST, on Friday, the 19th December, in Sydney, in George-street, a Bank DRAFT, drawn for £90 on the Commercial Bank, Bathurst. Payment has been stopped, and the finder will be rewarded upon delivering it to A. B., HERALD Office.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, in Domain, January 1, white POODLE (male), black nose and eyes; answers to "Floss." 113, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOUND, a small ANCHOR and a Line attached, off Dawes Point. Apply JOHN SMITH, Erskine-st.

FOUND CEDAR RAFT. Owner can have same by paying expenses, apply J. and T. FENWICK.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY.—MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.

LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

No Bills rediscounted.

£15,000 TO BE LENT in any sums from £500 to £10,000 upon the security of freehold property in Sydney.

WILLIAM BARKER, Solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets.

MONEY TO LEND.—£5 to £1000. Henry Lovett and CO., House and Estate Agent, 174, Pitt-street.

TENDERS.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, Sydney.

To BUILDERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the several Works required to be done in erecting a new Banking Room, and making alterations, &c., to the Head Office, George-street.

Plans and specifications to be seen at my Chambers, where Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 15th instant.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers.

January 1st, 1874.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 5th January, 1874, for CLEARING and LEVELLING at Randwick Racecourse. Specifications at the Secretariat, 172, Castlereagh-street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.

T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary A. J. C.

INSOLVENCY OF THE OMADALE GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEAR THE DENISON GOLD-FIELDS.

OFFERS for the purchase of the Company's Omadale Property, comprising crushing machinery, buildings, timber, &c., will be received by the undersigned up to 15th January.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee and Receiver.

Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, 23rd December, 1873.

TENDERS for the erection of STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, also for sinking Tank, will be received till MONDAY, the 5th instant.

For particulars apply to

Rev. J. P. FITZPATRICK, Newtown.

VINEGAR, in casks and bottles, 25 per cent. less than imported prices.

D. J. MONK, Vinegar Maker, Wattle-street; and Sussex-street, next to Barker's Mills.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE. — SUBSCRIBERS' ROOMS.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM.

Public Companies	£5 5 0
Firms	4 4 0
Single Subscription	2 2 0

Commanders of vessels introduced by a subscriber, admitted free.

Strangers arriving in the colony, introduced by a subscriber, are admitted free for one month.

The Rooms open at 9 a.m., and close at 6 p.m.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—Desks, Letter Boxes, Advertising Spaces, to LET. Apply to the Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—On and after the 31st DECEMBER, 1873, the OFFICES of the UNDERSIGNED will be removed to the first floor of the NEW BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE, fronting PITT-STREET.

WM. LAIDLEY and CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CO-OPERATIVE COLLIERY, NEWCASTLE.—The Sydney Office of the above Colliery will, on and after 31st December, 1873, be removed to the first-floor of the New Buildings, Exchange, fronting Pitt-street.

WM. LAIDLEY and CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Sydney Office of above Company will, on and after 31st December, 1873, be removed as above.

WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—NEW ZEALAND STEAM SHIPPING CO. (Limited.)—The Sydney Office of the above Company will be removed to the New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, fronting Pitt-street, on and after 1st January.

WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—The Office of the Agents for the above line of packets will be REMOVED to the New Buildings, Exchange, on and after 1st January.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Offices of the above Company will be REMOVED to the ground floor of the New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, on and after 1st January.

JAMES LAIDLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Offices of the undersigned will be REMOVED to New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, Pitt-street, on and after 20th January.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Ship Brokers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WOLLONGONG COLLIERIES AGENCY.—The Offices of this Agency will be removed to New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, Pitt-street, on and after 20th January.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M'MECKAN, BLACKWOOD, and CO.'S Line of Steamers—trading between MELBOURNE and NEW ZEALAND.—The Offices of this Agency will be removed to New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, Pitt-street, on and after the 20th January.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the undersigned will be removed to New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, on and after 20th instant.

R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the SURVEYOR TO LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING will be removed to the New Buildings, Sydney Exchange, on and after 20th instant.

R. F. POCKLEY, Surveyor.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.—Divine SERVICE THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. The Rev. Mr. MACREADY will preach. Communion tables after sermon.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. R. READING, Dentist, will resume practice on MONDAY, the 5th of January. 117, Castlereagh-street.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen DYER, SCOURER, and HOT-PRESSER, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 93, Parramatta-street. Gentlemen's apparel scoured and properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS.—M'Coy, Brothers, Hordern's new buildings, Geo.-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. Emanuel and Son, Dentists (diploma, 1836). 178, Pitt-street, op. Punch's.

JOSEPH PEARSON, Fashionable Tailor, 106, King-street, next door to Pitt-street.

MR. C. A. BENBOW, Dental Surgeon, receives his patients at Rosebank, 199, William-street, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

THOMAS FIELD, Public Accountant, Trade Assignee, and General Commercial and Financial Agent, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street, Sydney.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Maker, Tuner, and Repairer. Instruments selected. 191, Castlereagh-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

COWAN and COMPANY, Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.—To Country Storekeepers, Stationers, Town Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MYERS and SOLOMON, 542 and 544, GEORGE-STREET, have just landed EX HARKAWAY, and now on view, 12 cases of the most NOVEL VALENTINES and Poetry ever imported into the Australian colonies. The designs have been made EXPRESSLY AND SOLELY FOR US, and cannot be obtained from any other house. The assortment comprises 1150 PATTERNS, ALL MADE FOR THIS SEASON, 1874. Country storekeepers are requested to send their orders early, to ensure good assortment. Parcels post free to all parts of the colony.

MYERS and SOLOMON, Importers, 542 and 544, George-street.

1874.—NEW YEAR CARDS, 3d and 6d each. Rimmel's Almanac, 1s. Clarke, Hunter-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.

Now unpacking,
THE LARGEST and MOST VARIED STOCK
of Instruments
EVER OFFERED to the PUBLIC
by
EVERY MAKER OF REPUTE
in
LONDON and PARIS.

These immense shipments are ready for inspection THIS DAY, and the public are invited to make their selection.

OWING TO THE REPEAL
of the
AD VALOREM DUTY,
W. H. PALING

is enabled to offer the above at a very considerable reduction.

HARMONIUMS,
now unpacking,
by ALEXANDRE, PALING and CO., and KELLY.
The
FINEST STOCK EVER in the COLONY,
is
now on view
at
W. H. PALING'S, 335, GEORGE-STREET.

BONEDUST for SALE, superior quality. J. SMITH, Parramatta Road, Petersham. £5 10s.

A TALE FOR THE SEASON.

GOLDEN GRAIN,
is now appearing in
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
profusely illustrated with characteristic engravings.
Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY PAPER IN AUSTRALASIA.

REDUCTION IN THE SUBSCRIPTION.

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this Journal beg to announce that the subscription for the SYDNEY MAIL, posted from this office for the country, is FOUR SHILLINGS PER QUARTER, or ONE POUND FOR FIVE QUARTERS. This rate is FOR PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
and
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
SATURDAY, 3rd January,
contains:

The Land	The International Cricket Matches in Victoria
Mountain Sheep	Country News from Country Papers
Insurance of Live Stock	Miscellaneous
Agricultural Labourers' Strike	Political
Sewage Farms	Glances at the Southern Districts (concluded)
Breeders' Facts	Cruise of the Pearl
Queensland Sugars in Europe	Payment of Duty on Tobacco
British Food Supplies	Obituary—The late Colonel Gibbes
Salt for Sheep	Aquatics
Frozen Meat Experiment	Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta
Farmers' Clubs	The Chess Player
The Labourer in Canada	The Mining Record
Weather and Crops	Commercial
Pastoral	Law
Agricultural Items	Insolvency Court
The Garden	Law Calendar
Operations for January	Supreme Court Business, 1874
Plants Eligible for Australian Culture	Quarter Sessions, 1874
Reminiscences by an Old Colonist (concluded)	District Court Sittings, 1874
Fijian Prisoners of War	The Government Gazette
Horses Impounded	Meteorological Observations
Chronicle of Events, 1873	The Constitution of Samoa
Telegraphic by Cable and Overland Line	Poetry—To the Memory of L. W.—In the Sunset
Local and Intercolonial Telegrams	The Ladies' Column
Natural History	Society and Personal
Sporting and the Field	Table Decorations, Fans, &c.
Racing Chronicle	Domestic Economy
Parramatta Annual Races	Scientific and Useful
Tattersall's Club Annual Races	Percy Anecdotes
Wallsend Turf Club Races	Light Reading
V. R. C. New Year's Day Meeting	A Muscular Hypochondriac
The Albert Ground Sports	The Modesty of Genius
Pedestrian	The Christmas Story
What shall we do with our Daughters?	Golden Grain
Dr. Ferrier's Experiments on the Brain	Publicans and Sinners: A Life Picture
Living under Water	Temperance
Editorials	Good Templars: Who and what they are
Latest Intelligence	Births, Marriages, Deaths.
The Week	Illustrations.
Cricket	Six Illustrations to the Christmas Tale "Golden Grain."
Matches to Come	Supplement.
Cricketing Notes	A New Year's Greeting.
Warwicks v. E. Sydney, &c.	

PRICE (with Supplement) FOURPENCE.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICAL and Commercial School, Everton House, Windsor.—Head Master: F. H. HOLE (late Mathematical Master of the Fairfield Collegiate School.)

The advantages of a comfortable home are combined with a course of training which enables the pupils to enter upon commercial pursuits, or to pass the Civil Service and University Examinations. Work will be resumed on the 15th instant.

ARGYLE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Marlborough House, 413, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

Miss E. C. BAXTER, who has been for nearly seven years engaged in tuition under the Council of Education, will open the above school, January 19, 1874.

Miss BAXTER being acquainted with the methods of instruction adopted both in public and private schools, will endeavour, by a combination of what is good in both systems, to secure a thorough English education, and to have her pupils well grounded in the various studies.

Arrangements will be made to secure the attendance of competent Professors for the various accomplishments.

Further particulars and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

DR. BAILEY'S pupils reassemble MONDAY, 5th January. Vacancies. 308, Palmer-street.

LYCEUM SCHOOL, Bathurst-street.—Work resumed MONDAY, January 5. R. S. CANNON.

LADIES desiring Private Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Sketching from Nature, &c., are requested to communicate with T. HODGSON, Kellet Villa, Kellet-street, Darlinghurst.

N.B.—An early application is necessary.

MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER'S Piano Classes; intending pupils, early application. 129, Castlereagh-st.

MR. EDWIN H. COBLEY, Professor of Music, resumes tuition Monday, 5th January, 156, Palmer-st.

MISS SHARP, L.A.M., visits Burwood, Ashfield, Newtown. Piano, harmonium, harp. P. O., Ashfield.

PIANO, Violin, and Singing.—Herr W. PIETZKER will resume Tuition, Thursday, Jan. 8. 7, Stanley-st.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN MONDAY, 19th instant. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

SCHOOL, Adelaide-place, Strawberry Hill.—Duties resumed January 5. YARRINGTON, Master.

TUITION in MUSIC, Pianoforte, Organ, Singing, Theory, &c.

Mr. A. REA, Essington, Newtown.

Lessons resumed January 12.

THE DUTIES of Mrs. O'Dell's school, Caroline-street, Balmain, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1874. Vacancies for two or three boarders.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The Examination for the BELMORE MEDAL, to be awarded for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture, will take place during the first week of Lent Term. Undergraduates and Graduates under the standing of M.A. can compete.

HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP, tenable by a Graduate of this University in London or Edinburgh, will be awarded on the 4th February. Candidates are required to send in their applications before that date.

HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, POST FREE ONE SHILLING.

BRADSHAW'S ALMANAC for 1874, corrected to December 28th, with the new Postal Rates, &c. To be had of all Booksellers, ONE SHILLING.

GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

THE "TAMWORTH WEEKLY NEWS" (circulating largely throughout the Liverpool Plains and Gwydir districts) is now THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT TAMWORTH, and it therefore offers unusual advantages to advertisers.

Sydney Agents: C. R. Austin, 8, Bridge-street; Gordon and Gotch, and Greville and Co., George-street; and J. L. Castner, Pitt-street.

WEEKLY NEWS Office, Tamworth, December 27, 1873.

THE HILL END TIMES and MINERS' ADVOCATE, a journal of 36 and 48 columns, is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and enjoys a wide-spread circulation throughout the Western Gold-fields.

As the only biweekly newspaper in the Tambaroora district (the OBSERVER being now reduced to a weekly production), the TIMES commends itself to the public generally as the most authentic and early record of all mining on the Hill.

Subscription, 8s per quarter, if paid in advance.

Advertisers treated with upon liberal terms.

Sydney and Melbourne Agents—Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

OYSTER SALOON and Fried Fish Depot to be DISPOSED of, a bargain. 211, Lower George-street.

A LADY, having a day school, wishes to dispose of it; small premium required. For particulars, address E. A., J. J. Cooper, news agent, Parramatta-street, Railway Bridge.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

WITH the festivities of Christmas not yet finished, and those of the new year impending, it would be rank treason to drag politics into a correspondent's letter; in fact, nobody has any politics for the time being. Some of the Melbourne importers and manufacturers are unable to forget the aggressive measures threatened by the manufacturers and importers of Sydney, and are, no doubt, still devising measures of a defensive character. Their numerous "hands," however, seem to have been perfectly oblivious of any danger to their prospects of employment in the coming year, for they have been "giving themselves up to seaside jaunts and kiss-in-the-ring with all the *abandon* which is their wont at this lively time of the year, and they are no doubt quite ready to repeat the game during the latter half of the present week. The pursuit of pleasure is by no means confined to the class which supplies our factory girls and seamstresses, for our entire population from the highest to the lowest seem to manifest the same fondness for "outings," and every kind of hilarious enjoyment at this festive season. Wherever there are railways, the populations seem to be on the move—trains from out of Melbourne a living stream, while from all the provincial centres still larger streams flow into the metropolis. If the cost of all the pleasuring of one Christmas season could be totted up, the enormous aggregate would furnish incontestable proof of the prosperity which generally prevails.

The bulk of the population of Melbourne and the suburbs are too fond of social and exciting amusements to give up a great National holiday to the contemplation of a game of cricket, whosoever may be the players. Hence, it was not expected that on Boxing-day there would be any very large proportion of the pleasure seekers to be found in Richmond paddock, nevertheless strong proof was afforded of the renewed interest taken in the game by the presence of not less than 15,000 spectators on Boxing-day, and a still larger number on Saturday afternoon, when other attractions were fewer.

The daily telegrams will have kept your readers well informed of the progress of the match with the All-England Eleven, so that I need say very little about the scores or the principal incidents of the game. The visit of Mr. Grace and his team has undoubtedly had the effect of reviving the interest in the game which had for the past two or three years been suffering a palpable decadence, and this revival will, probably, endure for some time. Notwithstanding, however, that the general public have of late taken but slight interest in cricket, the young men who have adopted it as their pastime have acquired greater proficiency than they used to exhibit, and the eighteen who were selected to face the English eleven were admittedly a very superior lot of players. Nevertheless, they laboured under this great disadvantage, that they were a miscellaneous collection chosen from several clubs; the choice was made only a few days before the match, and changes had to be made in the team up to the last hour. They had, therefore, no opportunity of practising together to any extent, and the match had to be played by this mere "fortuitous aggregation" against a compact and solid body working together in practised harmony. Moreover, there have been some recent squabbles amongst our players, which have rendered them anything but a happy family, and personal feuds have even threatened a disruption of the eighteen who were finally chosen. For these reasons the chances of the Victorians were not regarded very hopefully.

The Geelong factory women do not approve of the Female Labour Act recently passed, which directs that no women shall be employed in any of our factories more than eight hours a day. They prefer ten, and think that little enough to enable them to earn a decent living, as they are employed in piece work, and they have actually sent in a petition to the Chief Secretary to suspend that clause of the Female Labour Act which fixes the hours of labour so far as they are concerned, which the Chief Secretary after due inquiry on the subject has promised to do when the Act comes into force on Thursday next. It seems anomalous that whilst the Ballarat people were feasting Mr. W. C. Smith for getting this Act passed, the Geelong people were petitioning the Chief Secretary to stay its operation lest they should be starved out by it. In none of the Melbourne factories have women been employed more than eight hours a day, although working in piece work, and the Act was not therefore needed in their case. They had nothing to complain of, and never did complain—not even when the measure was before Parliament, and an attempt was being made to get up a cry in its favour. Yet few objected to this piece of legislation, although it was predicted by many at the time that those for whose benefit it was passed would disown it, as some of them are already disposed to do.

The Clunes riot cases have ended just as might have been expected. The Government had nothing whatever to do with sending the police there, and withdrew from any active interference in the prosecution of the rioters. The result is that three or four miners have been had up before the magistrates and fined £5 each with costs, for their disorderly behaviour. The Mayor of Clunes is not, however, likely to be so tenderly dealt with, an explanation having been demanded by the Government from him in reference to his conduct on that occasion. The facts alleged against him, if true, show him to be a very unfit person for a seat on the Bench, however much his fellowtownsmen may commend his zeal in championing the miners.

The steam-hammer brought out to the colony in 1868, and which had ever since been lying at the Williamstown Railway depot, has at length been placed in position in the yard attached to the railway workshops, and was tried for the first time on Wednesday last with satisfactory results. The cost of this stupendous hammer when imported was £1750, and another £1250 will have to be laid out on it before it is really in proper working order, so that it will have to do some work, and that of no small magnitude, or we shall have "paid too dearly for our whistle." It is a three-ton hammer, that is to say, strikes a blow which would be equal to that pressure, when allowed to fall of its own accord, but is capable of being forced by water or steam with a pressure equal to eighteen tons. When in full work ten men will be required to manage it, and it can be so arranged as to descend with any required force, from that of eighteen tons to the gentlest tap, which would scarcely bruise a pin or chip an egg shell. The bare fact of its having been allowed to be unused for so long a period, seems to indicate that such a formidable implement has not been much wanted here.

Some of our winegrowers are at last speaking out on the oppressiveness of the English wine duties on the colonial wines, and on the necessity for instant action in reference to them. "A Vigneron," evidently not a member of the "Melbourne Winegrowers' Association," writes to the *Argus* to complain of all sorts of prizes being offered for all sorts of things at the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies shows throughout the country, but none for the keeper of the best vineyard. The chief ground of "A Vigneron's" complaint is this. He says, "It is a well-known fact that the arrangement of duty on imported wines in England is unjust to Australia. Our wines possess great alcoholic strength, and often pass the stipulated 26 per cent., and hence incur the higher instead of the lower rate. The coming Exhibition will present a favourable chance to make a move in this matter; yet there is not a word about it here; nor ever will be so long as the Melbourne Winegrowers' Association, whose wines are under 26 per cent., are allowed to rule the roast. They do not want competition.

A black crow story comes to us from Kyneton—not, let us hope, of the "three black crows" kind, but more truthful. Kyneton and the whole of the outlying districts in that direction have been again infested with locusts this season; but deliverance has come in a most unexpected manner. Hitherto the common black crow could only be counted by the score around Kyneton and in the neighbouring districts, but now they are to be seen in hundreds of thousands, and are fast gobbling up the locusts, which appear to be their only food. Where these countless multitudes of black crows came from is a sore puzzle to the gaping people, and what they are to feed upon when the locusts are all gone is a question which gives some anxiety. However, it is to be hoped that the instinct which has led them to the district which they are now befriending will guide them to others which need their assistance, and we need not be over-anxious about their ultimate destination. The bustard (or wild turkey, as we call the bird) was found to be on the increase last season in some of the districts infested with the locusts, and the birds when caught were found to be in splendid condition. These are but illustrations of a well known law in natural history.

It is commonly reported that the land recently forfeited at the Wimmera has been dummied again, and that another Board will have to be constituted to inquire into the matter. This may be after all mere conjecture, but it will only prove the absurdity of our land regulations if it should turn out to be true. The new selectors were under the impression that the improvements made on the forfeited lands would go to those who were fortunate enough to get them without any extra charge being made. In that, however, they have been disappointed, the Crown claiming a right to these improvements, and the selectors only getting them at a proper valuation.

It is pleasant to find that the Sydney riflemen who came here to compete in the recent Rifle Association matches have carried away with them such pleasant recollections of their reception and treatment. The little speech of Major Raymond, the umpire of your riflemen, in which he so gracefully and cordially acknowledges the hospitality shown to his men, has been noticed by our Press, and read with general interest. Moreover, it is not unsatisfactory to find that he noted several things worth copying by the Sydney rifles, and that, while treating your men with becoming hospitality, we were able to show them a thing or two worth their learning.

The battle cry which seems to have been raised in Sydney by Archbishop Vaughan has reached the ears of the Victorian public, and is commanding attentive thought. If a fresh contest is to be provoked between Roman Catholic and Protestant in Sydney, its effects will, of course, extend to this colony, and the *Argus* this morning gives a suggestive hint to Roman Catholics, that if the sentiment of Dr. Vaughan is endorsed by them, namely, that allegiance to the Queen is of inferior obligation to his fealty to a foreign potentate, they must not be surprised if their fellow-countrymen look with disapproval on their appointment to offices of State, and generally regard their proceedings with suspicion.

LAW CALENDAR.—1874.

SUPREME COURT.

VACATIONS.—January 1 to February 7, July 6 to 31, December 24 to 31.

TERMS.—March 5 to 28, June 8 to July 4, August 31 to September 26, November 30 to December 10.

SYDNEY GAOL DELIVERY.—February 10, May 11, August 10, November 10.

SYDNEY CAUSES.—February 9 to March 4, May 4 to June 6, August 3 to 28, November 4 to 27.

CIRCUITS.—Yass, April 1, October 1; Tamworth, April 2, October 2; Wagga Wagga, April 4, October 3; Goulburn, April 6, October 6; Armidale, April 10, October 9; Albury, April 13, October 12; Mudgee, April 14, October 13; Maitland, April 20, October 19; Deniliquin, April 21, October 20; Bathurst, April 24, October 24.

CAUSES.—Yass, April 4, October 5; Tamworth, April 6, October 5; Wagga Wagga, April 7, October 6; Goulburn, April 10, October 9; Armidale, April 13, October 12; Albury, April 15, October 14; Mudgee, April 18, October 17; Deniliquin, April 24, October 23; Maitland, April 25, October 24; Bathurst, April 30, October 29.

DIVORCE COURT SITTINGS AT DARLINGHURST.—February 26, May 21, August 20.

EQUITY APPEALS.—March 23 to 26, June 29 to July 2, September 21 to 24, December 14 to 17.

HOLIDAYS.—January 1 to 3, 10, 12, 17, 19, 24, 26, 27, 31; February 2, April 2 to 6, May 25, June 25, July 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 27; November 9, December 24 to 26.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

THE following rules are hereby established for the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, during the year 1874, and during the period from the 24th to 31st December, 1873:—

TERMS, SITTINGS FOR CAUSES, &c.—The terms of the Court, and the holidays and vacations to be observed therein, together with its sittings for causes, for the gaol delivery at Darlinghurst, and for Equity and Insolvency appeals, shall be those mentioned in the Law Almanac annexed hereto.

SPECIAL ADDITIONAL DAYS.—Provided that appeals in Equity and Insolvency, and demurrers and special cases, may be heard on such additional days as two Judges shall appoint.

EQUITY APPEALS.—After the disposal of Equity Appeals, on any of the days appointed for that purpose, such other business will be taken as the Judges or any two of them may direct.

SITTINGS IN EQUITY.—The Primary Judge will sit, in and out of term alike, on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, except on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in term, on equity appeal days, and during the Judge's absence on circuit.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.—On Wednesdays in term, the Primary Judge will take only ecclesiastical matters, and matters which may (by 22 Vict., No. 4) be heard before one Judge. On Wednesdays out of term, those matters will take precedence.

THE LIKE.—Ecclesiastical motions and matters, and applications to a Judge or the Court in Insolvency (appeals excepted) whether in or out of term, will be taken by the Primary Judge only.

FINES AND ESTREATS.—All schedules of fines and estreated recognizances shall be returnable on some Friday in term, at 10 o'clock, to be then heard before the Primary Judge.

CHAMBER BUSINESS.—Chamber business will ordinarily be taken on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, in term and out of term alike. Provided that a summons may be returnable on any other day by order of a Judge. No chamber application will be entertained on any day, in or out of term (except in cases of emergency), after 1 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.—There will be no sitting of the Court in Sydney (except for the trial of prisoners and except the last day of term) on any Saturday. Provided that any argument or trial, not concluded on Friday, may be continued on Saturday, if the Court or presiding Judge shall think fit.

SETTING DOWN CAUSES.—To the extent limited for each day as next mentioned, causes shall be set down consecutively only. No more than four causes shall be set down for any day for trial by a jury of four persons, nor more than two causes for trial by a special jury, or three causes by a common jury. Provided that an additional number of causes, not exceeding two, may be set down for any day, if the Prothonotary shall see fit. For each day of the Sittings for Causes there shall be two separate Cause Lists, which will be taken respectively in the Banco and Jury Courts—two Judges sitting for that purpose. And until both lists have been filled, in accordance with the preceding rule, no cause shall (except by leave of the Prothonotary, approved of in writing by a Judge) be set down in either list for any subsequent day.

JURIES OF TWELVE.—Provided that causes for trial by juries of twelve (whether special or common jurors), shall be set down for such days only as the Prothonotary shall in each case direct.

UNCONCLUDED CAUSES.—Any cause not concluded on the last day of the sittings, may be continued on such day or days as the presiding Judge shall think fit.

TRANSFERRING CAUSES.—Causes on the list of either Court may be transferred to the list of the other by order of a Judge, for trial on the day next but one following, or any later day. Provided that no such day shall be earlier than that for which the cause was first entered.

REMANETS GENERALLY.—Remanets from any sitting will have precedence over other Causes; and shall be set down by the Prothonotary, each according to its appropriate day, for the next sittings.

CAUSES ON CIRCUIT.—Causes for trial in the Circuit Courts, respectively, shall be entered for the days specified for that purpose in the Law Almanac annexed hereto.

CASES RESERVED ON CIRCUIT.—Special Cases reserved on Circuit on any Criminal Trial shall be set down for hearing in Sydney (unless a Judge shall otherwise order) on the first Friday of the next Sittings for Causes.

MIDSUMMER VACATION.—The next ensuing Vacation shall commence on the 24th December instant instead of the 1st of January next, as at present ordered; and except for the purposes specified in the next Rule, no business will be taken during that Vacation, nor during the July Vacation; and any pleading to be then filed or delivered, or proceeding be commenced without leave of a Judge, nor shall Time run at Law or in Equity.

VACATION BUSINESS.—Provided that summonses, in cases of emergency, may be returnable in Chambers on any Friday; and that causes may be set down, and notices of trial and to admit or produce documents be given, and all writs may be issued, executed, and returned, and all necessary proceedings be taken for the purpose of an appeal, and for obtaining or dissolving any injunction. Summonses in Chambers will, during both vacations, be returnable on Fridays only.

MOTIONS NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—All causes in which the usual memorandum has been filed of a motion nisi for a new trial, shall be entered in the order of filing, and be called on in that order on every day in term until disposed of.

PARTIES NOT READY TO PROCEED.—Every case so called on, in which no counsel shall move, shall (unless the Court extends the time) be struck out of the paper—with leave to the adverse party to sign judgment. And the like, where a rule nisi has been granted, and the moving party is not prepared to proceed.

PRIZE MEMORANDUM NECESSARY.—A filed memorandum shall in all cases be necessary, under the rules of the 10th August, 1861; but where the cause shall have been tried during the term, or within four days preceding the term, no motion in pursuance of such memorandum need be made earlier than the fourth day after the filing thereof.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—Every rule nisi for a new trial shall be entered and called on in the order in which it was granted; and the moving party shall in all cases begin, and the party showing cause follow—one counsel having the reply.

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS.—Motions nisi for new trials will be every day except Friday have precedence of all other business. On Fridays criminal and Crown cases will have precedence, and then motions. On Tuesdays, motions will have precedence; but by leave of the Court, common motions may be taken on any day.

ORDER OF BUSINESS GENERALLY.—On every day, subject to the preceding rule, all matters in the Term Paper, for argument shall be entered, and called on and heard, in the order of their date. Rules nisi for new trials will be classed under this rule. All other rules to show cause (unless the Court shall otherwise order) will be entered for and heard on some Tuesday or Friday only.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

Sydney—February 4, April 1, June 1, August 3, October 5, December 14
Windsor—February 17, May 5, October 13
Parramatta—February 20, May 8, October 16
Maitland—March 5, June 11, September 10, December 3
Singleton—March 17, September 22

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Wollongong—January 7, May 21, September 20
Goulburn—January 22, June 11, September 9
Yass—February 2, June 22, September 15
Queanbeyan—February 9, June 27, October 21
Cooma—February 12, July 2, October 26
Bega—February 27, November 7
Braidwood—March 12, July 22, November 20
Mudgee—April 3, August 7, December 11

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Young—January 13, June 9, November 4
Gundagai—January 20, June 23, November 16
Wagga Wagga—February 5, July 8, November 26
Albury—February 13, July 10, December 4
Deniliquin—February 26, July 23, December 18
Hay—March 5, July 30
Wentworth—March 20, August 14

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Dubbo—February 9, May 20, August 5, November 17
Wellington—February 13, May 26, August 11, November 21
Orange—February 19, June 1, August 17, November 27
Forbes—February 27, August 24
Bathurst—March 11, June 5, September 3, December 3
Bourke—May 6, November 5

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Muswellbrook—January 7, July 16
Murrurundi—January 13, July 21
Narrabri—January 15, July 27
Tamworth—January 27, August 4
Armidale—February 3, August 11
Tenterfield—February 13, August 21
Grafton—March 3, June 15, September 8
Port Macquarie—May 12, October 20

DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS.

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

Sydney—February 2, March 5, April 2, May 4, June 1, August 3, September 3, October 1, November 2, December 3
Campbelltown—February 13, August 14
Windsor—February 18, May 6, October 14
Parramatta—February 23, May 11, October 19
Penrith—February 26, May 14, October 22
Newcastle—March 2, June 8, September 7, November 30
Maitland—March 10, June 16, September 16, December 8
Singleton—March 18, September 23

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Wollongong—January 2, May 22, October 1
Kiama—January 5, May 25, October 3
Nowra—January 7, May 27, October 6
Goulburn—January 24, June 13, September 11
Burrowa—January 30, June 19, September 21
Yass—February 4, June 24, September 17
Queanbeyan—February 9, June 29, October 22
Cooma—February 14, July 4, October 28
Bombala—February 20, July 10, November 3
Eden—February 25, November 6
Bega—February 28, November 9
Braidwood—March 14, July 24, November 23
Moruya—March 18, November 26
Berrima—March 25, December 2
Hartley—March 31, December 8
Mudgee—April 7, August 11, December 15
Ulladulla—May 30, October 9

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Young—January 14, June 10, November 5
Grenfell—January 19, June 15, November 9
Gundagai—January 27, June 23, November 17
Tumut—January 30, June 25, November 20
Wagga Wagga—February 7, July 4, November 27
Albury—February 16, July 13, December 7
Corowa—February 21, July 18, December 12
Deniliquin—February 27, July 24, December 18
Hay—March 6, July 31
Balranald—March 13, August 17
Wentworth—March 21, August 16

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Dubbo—February 7, May 19, August 4, November 16
Wellington—February 12, May 25, August 10, November 21
Orange—February 18, May 30, August 15, December 1
Forbes—March 2, August 26
Carcoar—March 7, August 31
Bathurst—March 16, June 10, September 8, December 8
Hill End—March 21, September 14
Bourke—May 7, November 4

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Muswellbrook—January 5, April 7, July 14
Scone—January 8, April 8, July 17
Murrurundi—January 12, April 10, July 20
Narrabri—January 20, July 28
Tamworth—January 26, August 3
Armidale—February 2, August 10
Glen Innes—February 9, August 17
Tenterfield—February 13, August 21
Inverell—February 20, August 28
Grafton—March 3, June 15, September 7
Casino—March 6, September 11
Wingham—May 6, October 14
Port Macquarie—May 11, October 19
Kempsey—May 16, October 23

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, January 2.—Holiday.
Friday, January 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Archibald Hector MacEachern, first and only meeting, at Bathurst.
Saturday, January 3.—Holiday.
Monday, January 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Louis Arber, first meeting, at Bega.
Tuesday, January 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Scotty, first and only meeting, at East Maitland.
Friday, January 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Baird, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; William Alfred Barr, first and only meeting, at Braidwood.
Saturday, January 10.—Holiday.
Monday, January 12.—Holiday.
Monday, January 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Louis Arber, second meeting, at Bega.
Wednesday, January 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Creighton, first and only meeting, at Grafton; William Inez, first and only meeting, at Grafton.
Thursday, January 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: David Stewart, first and only meeting, at Bourke; Mitchell George Barnett, first and only meeting, at Newcastle.
Friday, January 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Richard Hennessy, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; James Morgan Wilmot, first and only meeting, at Yass.
Saturday, January 17.—Holiday.
Monday, January 19.—Holiday.
Wednesday, January 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Robert Owen, first and only meeting, at Glen Innes; William Amos, first and only meeting, at Grafton.
Friday, January 23, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Michael Logue, first and only meeting, at Bathurst.
Saturday, January 24.—Holiday.
Monday, January 26.—Holiday.
Monday, January 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James M'Gregor, first and only meeting, at Orange.
Tuesday, January 27.—Holiday.
Tuesday, January 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William John Nixon, first and only meeting at Albury.
Thursday, January 29, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Alfred Dudley, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; William Spooler, first and only meeting, at Grafton.
Friday, January 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Kennedy, first and only meeting, at Bathurst.
Saturday, January 31.—Holiday.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Milsom and Fielder.

Eight persons were fined in the usual penalties for drunkenness and obscene language.

William Burns was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days for riotous behaviour in Clarence-street, and to be imprisoned one month for assaulting the constable who took him into custody.

John Robertson was summarily convicted, on his own confession, of having stolen a pair of trousers of the value of 20s., the property of Richard Scarrett, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £2, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Sarah Johnston and William Ward were charged by Delphia Wright, their sister, with having assaulted her. She deposed that about 10 p.m. of Tuesday last, the defendants were "larking" and quarrelling; whereupon they attacked her, the male defendant threw a handle of a bed-screw which hit her on the head, wounding it, and knocking her down; the female then beat her with a tumbler until it broke in her hands and pulled out a quantity of hair; the brother then kicked her on the mouth, and concluded the affray; both defendants were under the influence of drink. From the cross-examination it would appear that the females before the Court and their mother had been drinking and quarrelling and fighting nearly the whole of the previous part of the day. To pay a penalty of 40s. each, or to be imprisoned one month.

Seven prisoners were discharged.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN v. EIGHTEEN OF VICTORIA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY.

At the conclusion of the day's play on Friday it was arranged by the two captains that the match should be resumed at noon, earlier, and accordingly play was resumed to-day shortly after 11 o'clock. Three substitutes were allowed for Greenwood, Humphrey, and Macintyre, who were late. They, however, put in an appearance shortly after the commencement. G. F. Grace and Cooper ... Boyle by bowling a maiden to M'Gan, and W. G. Grace followed suit from the northern wicket. Jupp. After Carr had made 2 to leg, the left-handed man was bowled by a ball from W. G. (11-7-247.) Gibson followed, and was received with applause by a numerous circle of admirers, but he soon lost the company of Carr, who was bowled by a shooter from G. F. Grace. (12-8-247.) Blakey (the representative of the Carlton club) replaced him, and Cosstick began by playing steadily, but his patience soon vanished, and the All-England captain evidently knew Cann's weakness, for he bowled him a ball to hit, given him out at 2, and the crowd began to applaud for what they considered a good hit, but Humphrey stepped out from near the fence, and the ball dropped into his hands, and was held, and Sam wended his way to the pavilion. (13-8-247.) Hedley succeeded to the crease, and a leg-bye for 4 being scored from G. F. brought up 250; but the wickets were doomed to fall more rapidly than on the previous day, and Hedley was caught mid-on from W. G. by Oscroft. (14-1-252.) The redoubtable South Melbourne bowler, Allan, now appeared on the scene, and commenced with his usual antics, but it was of no use. Mr. Grace soon found out his weakness, and the batsman quietly placed a ball back into the bowler's hands. (15-0-252.) Horan followed, and after scoring one gave Oscroft a rather smart chance at short-leg, which he declined. He was, however, stumped in the following over of W. G. by Bush. (16-1-255.) Wyndham was the last man, and as he is a tremendous hitter the field was a little extended. He commenced with a single from W. G., and in the few succeeding overs these two batsmen infused a little fresh life and vigour into the game by stealing several runs. The fielding became rather loose, and several chances of running one of the batsmen out were declined. (266 up.) After several more runs had been made Mr. W. G. Grace changed his brother's position in the field, putting him close to the fence. The bowler (W. G.) bowled a particular ball, and Wyndham made a terrific hit, and the ball eventually landed in G. F.'s hands, thus bringing the innings to a close for the large score of 267 runs. Bishop carried out his bat. The last eight men only added 20 runs to the score. Most of these eight batsmen are good players, but somewhat inexperienced, and the All-England captain proved himself too knowing for them. It was a regular collapse, and it proves the necessity of having, if possible, players with plenty of nerve. The majority of these men have played better bowling with the greatest ease; but, judging from their batting on this occasion, they don't seem to be quite sure whether they were standing on their heads or their feet. G. F. Grace is an ordinary fast round-arm bowler, and his brother is slow round-arm. He bowls without any wicket-keeper, and almost all his fielders are in front of the wicket.

Wickets.		Wickets.	
W. G. Grace obtained	11	G. F. Grace obtained	3
Lillywhite	2	Southerton	1
Macintyre	0	Gilbert	0

After an interval of about a quarter of an hour, the eighteen took the field. By this time an immense concourse of spectators had assembled, approaching closely on 20,000. The grand stand and ladies' reserve were again crowded with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared highly interested in the progress of the game. The attendance was in all respects satisfactory, especially considering the charges for admission. Half-a-crown was charged at the gates, and 5s. more for the grand stand. The crowd was very orderly, and were lavish in their applause, which was bestowed liberally to both sides. I may also take this opportunity of stating, that the arrangements in connection with the management of the match were most satisfactory. The wickets were very fast, but almost as true as possible. I fancy that the Albert Ground will suit the Englishmen's style of play much better than the Melbourne Ground. The outside fielding ground was very rough, and cannot be compared with the Redfern ground in that respect.

About 12.30 the first representatives of the All-England team came out, and as the "leviathan" himself and Jupp made their appearance, it was the occasion for such a demonstration of applause and cheering as I have never before witnessed on a cricket field. Here appeared, for the first time as a batsman on an Australian ground, the greatest cricketer the world has ever seen, and his reception was a fitting one. Allan and Cosstick were the bowlers, and the principal positions in the field were occupied as follows:—Allan, bowler; Gibson, wicket-keeper; Cosstick, short-slip; Kelly, point; Robertson, cover point; Coates, mid-on; Bishop, long-stop; Goggin and Goldsmith, long leg and mid-off; M'Gan, short leg. Allan bowled the first over, and, wonderful to relate, W. G. was nearly run out from the first ball; and judging from the manner in which the running was made for some time, neither of the batsmen seemed quite at ease. Mr. Grace soon began knocking the bowling about in all directions, somewhat to the amusement of the spectators. The Eighteen were badly placed at the beginning, and they seemed all abroad, and were some time before they settled down into their places. 10, 20, and 30 appeared on the board in about fifteen minutes, most of the runs being scored from Allan. When the score was 39 Boyle relieved Allan at the southern wicket. Previous to this, however, Gibson made a catch at the wicket from Allan, but the umpire gave it "not out," but Gibson and others who were in a position to judge, all affirmed that Grace touched the ball. Boyle's second ball was a full pitch to leg, from which Grace scored 2. The batsmen now seemed to be settling down to their work, and Jupp's patient defence, and Grace's scientific placing of the ball, were the subjects of admiration and applause. But, when the score was 49, Boyle bowled a ball to W. G., and he allowed it to pass, and was clean bowled for the first time in Australia. The ball was of ordinary pace, went rather low, and hit the middle and leg stumps. Boyle was certainly the hero of the day, and has almost immortalised himself. Mr. Grace was certainly very busy while he was in, but, although the public loudly cheered Boyle for his performance, I think they would like to have seen a little more of the great wonder's prowess. (1-33-49.) Mr. Gilbert followed, and commenced with a single from Cosstick. 50 up. The Eighteen now began to settle down to their work, and to find their proper places, and from this time to the finish, the bowling and fielding could not be surpassed. When the score was 54 Boyle, having effected the required separation, was taken off, and Allan again resumed the bowling; and, after a few overs, succeeded in dismissing Jupp, who had been at the wickets upwards of an hour for his 25 runs. He has an excellent and patient defence, and quite maintained his English reputation. (2-22-54.) Greenwood (the Yorkshire representative) followed, and, after two more overs had been delivered, the usual adjournment was made for luncheon. Punctually at a quarter to 3 the game was renewed, and the bowlers appeared in rattling form; and as they were backed up by an excellent eighteen in the field, the scoring was very slow. After Gilbert had made 13, and shown an excellent defence and thorough cricket, he drove a ball hard back to Cosstick, who stuck to it. (3-13-72.) G. F. Grace followed, but the batsman, who is reputed to be the second-best batsman in England, did not seem to be quite at home with the bowling. He commenced with a snick to leg for 1, but appeared to find the bowling and fielding of a far more superior character than he expected. In practice he indulged in nothing but big hits, and seemed dissatisfied with anything less than 4's or 6's. After making 6, he was bowled by Allan, the ball rising from his pads. (4-5-81.) W. Oscroft (the celebrated Nottinghamshire player) stepped into the "breach," and joined Greenwood, who was exhibiting a fine defence, and was batting with great patience. In fact nothing else was possible with such bowling and fielding. Maiden was delivered by each bowler, and although the batting was excellent, yet the extra number of fields entirely precluded all fast scoring. The advantage of eighteen good men in the field was especially manifested at this period of the game. After 70 appeared on the telegraph three-quarters of an hour elapsed before 80 was put up. Greenwood was at last bowled by Allan for five runs, which he was nearly two hours in obtaining—a proof of the excellent bowling and fielding; and of the patient defence of the batsman. Cosstick at this time had bowled 180 balls for 13 runs. R. Humphreys (Surrey) joined Oscroft, who was batting magnificently. His stay was not a very long one, however, for he was caught by Allan in the slips from Cosstick. (6-4-97.) Lillywhite (a left-handed batsman) joined the Nottinghamshire player, but still the bowling was a dead one," and Oscroft remarked that the bowling and fielding were magnificent, and equal to that of the best county eleven in England. Sam was not to be denied, and he bowled Lillywhite a ball, which he played, and allowed it to roll on to his wicket. (7-4-101.) Macintyre (who plays more freely than the rest) followed, but he lost his Notts confrère, who was well caught in the next over by Cooper at mid-on from Allan. He played excellent cricket, showing good defence combined with great hitting powers. (8-15-101.) Bush followed, but he is evidently not a distinguished batsman, for Allan clean bowled him with a ball which pitched at the bottom of his stumps; and Sam Cosstick chuckled as the batsman departed, keeping Sam company with 4. (9-0-105.) Southerton was the last man, and the finale soon came. Southerton 8 more runs had been scored (including a drive for 4 by Macintyre) the latter was caught in the slips by Cosstick off Allan. Southerton carrying out his bat. (10-9-110.) Although the score was only 110, it took four hours to make the runs, and the exhibition of batting (principally defence) was a great treat to the onlookers. The bowling, as I have before remarked, could not be surpassed, and was backed up by excellent fielding. Kelly was immense at point, and the number of times the public were "sold" by catches from bumb-balls (grand-stand catches) was surprising. When will the public learn to distinguish a bumb-ball from a proper catch.

The eleven were probably not prepared to meet such bowling and fielding, and when it is remembered that two such bowlers as Coates and Conway were in reserve, it will easily be seen that the eleven have no easy task before them. Mr. Grace himself remarked that he was prepared to find excellent bowling opposed to them, but he never expected that that excellence would be maintained by two bowlers alone, during a period of four hours. No doubt, however, the extra men, being well placed, made a great difference in the result. The eleven seemed very anxious to maintain their reputation, and when they had to face a score of 267, they seemed somewhat uneasy. When Jupp was in with W. G. he remarked that he never saw the Governor, as he styled him, in such an excited state.

Being in a minority of 157, the Eleven had to follow their innings, and as Grace wished to reserve himself for Monday, he sent in, at a quarter-past 5, Greenwood and Macintyre. Cosstick and Allan again resuming the bowling. In the ninth over Greenwood made an excellent drive from Allan, but in attempting the second run Macintyre was run out, the ball being well fielded and returned by Carr. (1-5-13.) Humphrey joined Greenwood, and brought up 10 by a good hit to leg for 4 from Cosstick. Greenwood followed with another good hit for 4 from Allan. But this state of things was put a stop to by Sam Bowling Humphrey. (2-6-18.) Gilbert again came in, and Greenwood, who was batting more freely, cut Allan for 4, and after a few more overs had been given, the stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock, the total being 22, with two wickets down. At present the Eleven have a score of 140 to make, with eight wickets to go down; in order to have a one-innings defeat. The match almost seems a certainty for Victoria, and unless they (All-England) can run up a score of 300 I do not see how defeat can be averted. Still what has been may be done again, and excellent as the bowling and fielding of the eighteen are Mr. Grace may run up one of his large scores, and he is sure to be ably seconded by Oscroft, Jupp, and Greenwood, and his brother. I have named in order the five whom I consider the most reliable batsmen. Southerton, Bush, and Lillywhite are scarcely likely to get into double figures. It is amusing to hear the reports which are flying about in all directions, about what Grace can do, or what he is going to do. One gentleman (Paul Jones) predicted in the *Australasian*, that Grace would begin on Boxing Day, and would be "not out" when the March mail left; that the bowlers and fieldsmen would be carried on shutters to the Melbourne hospital, &c., &c.

I append you the full score as far as the game has proceeded at present, with the bowling analysis. I had better add that the day was a glorious one for cricket—fine clear day, and a gentle breeze blowing.

VICTORIA.—First Innings.

Gibson, c Oscroft, b Lillywhite	18
Goldsmith, run out [illegible]	17
Cooper, [illegible] b w, b G. F. Grace	34
Boyle, [illegible] b Southerton, b W. G. Grace	36
Coates, [illegible] c Jupp, b W. G. Grace	3
Kelly, [illegible] b Southerton	26
Conway, [illegible] b W. G. Grace	23
Robertson, [illegible] b G. F. Grace	14
Goggin, c G. F. Grace, b W. G. Grace	9
M'Gan, [illegible] b W. G. Grace	7
Carr, [illegible] b G. F. Grace	2
Bishop, not out	8
Cosstick, c Humphrey, b W. G. Grace	3
Hedley, c Oscroft, b W. G. Grace	0
Allan, c and b W. G. Grace	1
Horan, st Bush, b W. G. Grace	0
Blakey, [illegible] c G. F. Grace, b W. G. Grace	1
Wyndham, c G. F. Grace, b W. G. Grace	17
Byes 9, leg-byes 3, wide 1, no ball 2	[illegible]
	267

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	No balls.	Wides.	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts
Macintyre	0	0	153	47	16	0
Southerton	1	0	140	41	22	1
Lillywhite	0	0	133	48	17	2
W. G. Grace	0	0	173	48	19	10
G. F. Grace	0	0	83	33	9	4
Gilbert	0	0	30	10	6	0

ALL ENGLAND.—First Innings.

W. G. Grace (Gloucestershire), [illegible] b Boyle	33
Jupp (Surrey), [illegible] b Allan	22
Gilbert (Middlesex), [illegible] c and b Cosstick	13
G. F. Grace (Gloucestershire), [illegible] b Allan	6
Greenwood (Yorkshire), [illegible] b Allan	5
Oscroft (Notts), [illegible] c Cooper, b Allan	17
Humphrey (Surrey), [illegible] c Allan, b Cosstick	4
Lillywhite (Sussex), [illegible] b Cosstick	4
Macintyre (Notts), [illegible] c Cosstick, b Allan	9
Bush (Gloucestershire), [illegible] b Allan	0
Southerton (Sussex), not out	1
Bye 1, leg bye 1	2
Total	110

ALL ENGLAND.—Second Innings.

Greenwood, [illegible] not out	13
Macintyre, run out	4
Humphrey, b Cosstick	6
Gilbert, not out	[illegible]
Total for two wickets	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	No balls.	Wides.	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts
Allan	0	0	317	46	38	6
Cosstick	0	0	344	53	31	3
Boyle	0	0	37	11	3	1

The Victorian wickets fell thus:—

1—33	2—33	3—62	4—90	5—96
6—135	7—218	8—213	9—224	10—228
11—247	12—247	13—247	14—252	15—252
16—255	17—267			

The English Eleven as follows:—

1—50	2—51	3—72	4—81	5—88
6—97	7—101	8—101	9—105	10—110

THE CALAMITY IN CORIO BAY.

(*From the Geelong Advertiser, December 27.*)

YESTERDAY afternoon the town was thrown into a state of consternation by the report of a boat having been capsized, and a number of persons drowned in Corio Bay. At first the rumour was scarcely credited, but gradually as the evening advanced, the arrival of various persons from the scene of the accident confirmed the intelligence received in the first instance. This was conveyed by the Rev. George Slade, who met a man and boy coming into town from Cowie's Creek, who reported that they had been rescued from a boat which was capsized during a squall, and that they believed seven persons had perished. The excitement caused by the intelligence became gradually more and more intense. Crowds collected on the wharfs, and each boat as it arrived was eagerly sought, for news. Some hours elapsed, however, before anything definite could be ascertained. It was observed that several boats kept hovering about Cowie's Creek, and as the evening grew apace one of these made its appearance. This was a well-known fishing boat, Our Hope, containing a fisherman named Joseph Marmio, or better known as "Maltese Joe," and proved to be that which had rescued the survivors of the accident. The history of the sad affair may be briefly related. Two boats, the Britain and Fanny, were hired during the day to convey passengers from the screw steamer Sarah to the jetty opposite the Tea Gardens at Point Henry. At this place the water is very shallow, and although taking but a small draught, the steamer could not approach nearer than a quarter of a mile from the shore. A rope was used to assist the boats in proceeding through the surf, the weather being extremely tempestuous and beating with full force on this exposed portion of the coast. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Sarah was observed steaming up towards the Point, and both boats prepared to meet her. They were speedily filled with passengers who desired to return to Geelong. The Britain was managed by a young man named Elijah Hallings, and the Fanny by Frank Sharpe. Hallings took the precaution to attach his boat to the rope provided for the purpose, and after waiting the approach of the steamer, finding that she turned about when about a mile from shore, evidently for the purpose of making a trip round the bay with her passengers, he turned back. Sharpe, however, finding (it is believed) some difficulty in changing his course, and not having secured himself with the rope as his companion had done, proceeded out to sea, beating against a strong head wind for the purpose of reaching Geelong. About 4 o'clock, his boat was observed near Cowie's Creek, opposite a place named Old Dan's Bluff. She had beaten in towards the shore, and was wearing off, when the wind caught her sails, and she suddenly capsized. "Maltese Joe" was at this time bringing up this boat in the same direction, and was about 400 yards from the scene of the accident. With all promptitude he made towards the spot, but being himself fully freighted with passengers, he was unable to render assistance so speedily as he could have wished. A young lad was seen battling with the waves and swimming strongly towards his boat, but he was carried outwards by the currents. Marmio did his utmost to save the little fellow, but his efforts were unavailing. On his way towards the shore he picked up a man and boy—father and son—and brought them towards the beach, where he caused the whole of his passengers to land. Every moment was of the utmost importance, and both men and women, without hesitation, jumped into the water and waded ashore. Marmio, with his assistant John Blackeney, having cleared their boat, immediately turned their attention towards the Fanny, to where a number of persons were seen clinging. Owing to the roughness of the water it was with considerable difficulty they got sufficiently near her to be able to grasp the end of the mast. Blackeney remained in the boat, while twice Marmio plunged into the water and reached the spot where a promiscuous group of men, women, and boys were clinging desperately to each other. By dint of heroic exertions he managed to convey them, one after the other, on board of his boat. Several were all but drowned, and only some time afterwards recovered consciousness. Among those who were lost was the boatman Sharpe, and his mate who maintained his hold of the mast narrowly escaped a similar fate. The persons who were rescued were put ashore and taken to a farmhouse belonging to Mr. Stewart, and the residence of a fisherman named Daniel Edwards, from whence they were subsequently brought into town. Altogether ten persons were rescued—three men, three women and four boys. The following, so far as we could ascertain, are the names of the survivors:—D. Blashki, Rathdowne-street, Carlton; G. Philpott, of St. Kilda; David Armstrong, Geelong; Emma Watts, Weller-street, Ashby; Miss Neal, John-street, Ashby; Miss Paynton, Clarence-street, Ashby. Among those drowned, or believed to have perished, is the brother of Blashki, the father of Philpott, the sister of the girl Watts, aged 16, the daughter of a bricklayer, and a lad named Shugg, nephew to the unfortunate man who was drowned near the same spot about two years ago. The name of the boy who was seen struggling so manfully is said to be Marshall, but no definite information as to this can be obtained. How many perished cannot as yet be properly ascertained. The surviving boatman on board of the Fanny states that the number of passengers was eighteen. Hallings believes there must have been twenty when she left Point Henry, and others state that there were twenty-five on board. It is alleged, and to some extent corroborated, that Sharpe was the worse of drink when he left the Point, and that his assistant was not much better. The Fanny was an ordinary fishing boat, about twenty-five feet long by six feet in width, owned by a well-known character named "Happy Jack." Had she been licensed, it is probable that not more than a dozen passengers would have been allowed to her limit. A search will be commenced for the missing bodies by the police and harbour-master's men at daybreak this morning.

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

(*Abridged from the Otago Daily Times, December 15.*)

THE Submarine Gold Mining Company's undertaking has advanced a very material stage—let us hope towards success. On Saturday morning the queer-looking iron vessel that has for some time been building at the end of Rattray-street Jetty was committed to the deep, and, contrary to the expectation of some people, not only floated, but floated right side uppermost. It was known that the launch was to take place, and great therefore was the assemblage to witness it. His Honor the Superintendent was present, as well as the directors of the company. Of the many objects, animate and inanimate, to which this submarine thing has been likened, it bore a closer resemblance to a large steam boiler, fitted with paddle-boxes or wheels than to anything else; and the resemblance was rendered the more complete by the iron dome between the wheel-boxes, which was as much like a steam-chest as anything but a steam-chest itself could well be. We have on former occasions informed our readers of the purpose for which it was constructed, viz., working the beds of auriferous rivers where the current is strong and the water deep, and we also stated that the principle of the vessel was not a novel one, having been introduced in France by a clever Frenchman, Dr. Pierre, some twenty years ago. The Platypus, as the vessel under notice is named, is, in fact, nearly a facsimile, with improvements, of the first vessel built by that gentleman. Monsieur Villaine, now an Otago resident, assisted him in the work, and, being therefore well posted up in everything concerning it, was particularly competent to provide the plans and specification of the first vessel of the kind built in the colony. The Platypus is an iron cylinder, built of ½-inch iron plates, with a sharp snout some 10 feet long. The total length of the cylinder is 36 feet, and the diameter 7 feet 2 inches. It is fitted with a paddle or wheel box on each side like an ordinary steamer, and between these an iron door, which covers what is termed an air valve, and which exactly represents the "man hole" of a steam boiler. This hole is the inlet to and an outlet from the interior of the vessel, and is just large enough to admit the passage of a broad shouldered man. The cylinder has a large opening in the bottom 6 feet long by 2 feet wide, that represents on a small scale the hatchway of a vessel, and, like a hatchway, is fitted with hatches, which can be closed to air and water tightness. It is with this hatchway that the river bottom will be worked. Internally the cylinder is fitted in the after end with two immensely strong iron compartments termed air reservoirs, and capable of sustaining an ordinary pressure of six atmospheres or 90 lbs. to the square inch. These compartments are connected with four airpumps, which are fitted across the midship section of the vessel, and are driven by motive power supplied by water-wheels with curved floats or paddles, which work inside the wheel-boxes above mentioned, and are to be driven by the current of the river. The two wheels are connected by a main shaft, from which a belt drives the counter-shaft, to which the air-pumps are attached. The arrangement is very simple, and to all appearance exceedingly effective; but this point can of course be demonstrated by actual practice only. We omitted to mention that the upper part of the cylinder is called round, and that a rudder is fitted to the after or large end; the tapered end of the cylinder is the prow. The stern portion of the boat, through which the tube passes to establish communication between both ends of the vessel, is intended as a reservoir for the purpose of receiving air compressed to about 90 lbs. to the square inch, and will contain sufficient to supply three men for four hours. Independent of this, two large paddle-wheels, 8 ft. in diameter, on each side of the boat, are revolved by force of the current when submerged, and put in motion four air-pumps inside the boat, which are connected by a tube with the surface, to keep up continual supplies of fresh air. In case of accident these pumps are also capable of being worked by hand; they will supply, when in full working order, about ten times more air than is required for actual operations. The shaft, which is 6 feet by 3 feet, and 16-inch deep, is covered with strong cast-iron plates, securely bolted, and made thoroughly air and water tight. The floor, of cast-iron plates—which are securely fitted to angle iron at the sides and supported in the centre—not only answers to secure the machinery, but is also used as a receptacle for ballast underneath. The rudder is supposed to be worked when submerged by means of two tiller ropes from the interior, and from the exterior by a handle which can be used from the deck. A few explanations are necessary in reference to the two paddle wheels. The upper portion of these, being covered with boxes when submerged, would be full of water, and in this position the lower part of the wheels, neutralised by water in upper part of the boxes, would not move. Hence a communication is established with the interior of the boat by means of a pipe, and the water lowered in the boxes by compressed air within six inches of the bottom; and as air is lighter than water, the wheels consequently revolve with ease. This principle, Mr. Nuttall states, has never previously been applied to any project of the kind. The sluicing apparatus, which is not yet fitted in the interior of the boat, is supposed to be capable of washing about 10 loads per day. No washdirt will be put through the sluice below unless proved to be auriferous, as by Mr. Nuttall's plan the boat can be moved with ease to any part of the river when under the surface, great facility will be afforded for thoroughly prospecting the river bed. Boring rods of a peculiar structure have been suggested by Mr. Nuttall as necessary to test the nature of the ground prior to commencing the operations. One end of the cable is made fast to a crabwinch in the interior of the boat capable of raising four tons, while the boat is either securely anchored or made fast to a crabwinch fitted in the tender on the surface. When found desirable to move its position, the boat is floated clear of the bottom, and pulled ahead by means of the crabwinch or lowered with the break. Mr. Nuttall has also suggested the use of an extension shaft, which could be lowered to any depth required.

GULGONG AND HOME RULE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MINING work of all kinds is in a great measure suspended, and will be so until Monday next, when the gold-fields' holiday will be over; there is therefore little of interest to communicate. Some whose circumstances will not allow them to indulge in a lengthened holiday continue their occupation, but, as a rule, pleasure not profit is the object of pursuit. Among those at work are some of the prospectors, who are anxious to ascertain what fortune has in store for them; but since my last no new discoveries of importance have been made. The Bushman's are working with a will, and it is probable will see the bottom in January. It is to be hoped they will, and with plenty of payable wash upon it, both as a reward for their energy and for the sake of the many who are interested in their success or failure. O'Neill, Hogan, and party, prospectors between the Home Rule and the Bushman, are also making good progress; they are down about 80 feet, and expect to bottom in a few days if the sinking continues dry. One or two good washings at Budgee have further confirmed the recently revived prosperity of that rush, and removed any lingering doubts as to the stability of the lead. Preparations for the resumption of regular operations after the holidays are being made on the Perseverance, the Black Lead extension, and other workings, and the new year will begin with everything ready for a fresh start, and with sanguine but reasonable hopes that before Christmas comes again some of the rich deposits in our deep ground will be opened out.

The weather, which is always an important item in holiday-making, has somewhat disappointed the out-of-door pleasure-seekers, but has been fraught with blessing to the country generally. Last week there was every prospect of a dry scorching summer, but on Christmas-eve two thunderstorms passed over the district, and the rain came down in torrents, followed by a steady downpour for several hours on Sunday. The effect has been magical; under the combined influence of heat and moisture the young feed is springing everywhere, and will soon be abundant; the watercourses are all running; and the dams for puddling purposes are filled. Some little damage has been done; one or two dams have given way, and here and there the cut (but unhoused) crops are injured; but the good the rain has done is immensely great, and a more welcome Christmas gift kind Nature could not have sent us. The weather is now all that could be desired—bright, but cool for the time of year.

Up to this time, nothing has occurred to mar the quiet and orderly enjoyment of the holidays. Outsiders, who take it for granted that the population of a gold-field must be largely composed of roughs, would be surprised at the little rowdyism manifested here—thanks, no doubt, in some measure to the efficiency of our police, both at Gulgong and Home Rule. Two or three accidents have happened, but none fatal, the most serious that I have heard of having happened to a man named Waylen, whose horse came down with him in Lowe's paddock and broke his leg in two places. He is doing well under the care of Dr. Lewis. The principal local amusements are the races. Those at Gulgong last week fully answered expectations, though the weather on the first day was unfavourable for picnic enjoyments. The Home Rule races are to come off on Thursday and Friday next, and a successful meet is anticipated as a wind-up to our Christmas festival.

December 30.

NEW ZEALAND.

VIA Melbourne we have news from the southern ports to the 20th December.

The native feud at Otaki is not yet settled. Major Willis has been no more successful with the Muaupokos than he has previously been with the Ngatiraukawas. Puki and followers are guarding the Horowhenua stream, refusing to allow any Muaupokos to cross; they have turned back several. Otaki is full of Ngatiraukawas ready for any emergency.

The Wellington Sugar Refining Company has resolved to commence operations as soon as 2500 shares have been taken up, and send to Melbourne to have plans of the proposed works prepared.

An extraordinary charge of cruelty against Dr. Croughty, of the ship Chile, is being investigated at Auckland. Mrs. Vesey accused the defendant of the most brutal treatment. She fainted while being put in irons, and the doctor and mate only laughed when she recovered. The doctor, in reply to the mate, said, "Up with her, I'll hang her to the captain." It was the hottest day of the voyage when that occurred. She was kept fastened up all day with her feet off the deck. Her husband brought several pillows etc. ease her. The captain said, "For Heaven's sake, throw something over that woman, she'll die there." She was allowed no food the day she was hung up. About dark the mates took her down, but did not take off the irons; they put her in a solitary cell, and the doctor

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would not allow anyone to bring any water. The fire is not extinguished.

The Otago Daily Times of the 5th instant reports:—"The greatest wild and destructive bushfire of the season that has occurred at Dunedin, was experienced yesterday. Roofs and verandahs were denuded of their coverings, windows blown in, and dust found its way in houses through every opening. Fences were levelled, and trees uprooted or broken down. The dust flew about in the form of clouds, and the wind in the forenoon was so high that it was hazardous for pedestrians with a fair share of dust in their pleasant. We regret to hear that a fatal accident was caused by the gale. A labourer, whose name had not yet transpired, was employed with a man named Hills, about 4 o'clock to-day, in the afternoon, disembarking timber from the ship Queen, at the Gasworks-street jetty, when some paling came into the bay. Hills and his mate jumped into a dinghy with only one oar; and endeavoured to get there, but the boat was driven out beyond the end of the training wall, and shipped a large quantity of water. Hills took off his boots and cautioned the other man to do the same, but he took no heed, and appeared to be confused. They not almost immediately afterwards swamped, and the poor man sank. Hills by clinging to the boat, was dragged to Vauxhall, and thus saved. Some young men at Port-street, having noticed the boat in distress, put off to sea, but were unable to reach it before it capsized. The men deserved themselves to rescuing Hills, which they succeeded in doing. The police, on being informed of the accident, put off into ship's boat, and diligently dragged for hours the bay near the scene of the accident, but without success. Deceased is believed to have been a stranger in Dunedin, and was known to live at the White Horse Hotel, Stoop-street. In a pocket of his coat, which was left on the Kirkcaldy, several letters were found bearing the above name, with the name, "Mr. Beamish" on them. The police intend to renew their search to-day."

QUEENSLAND SUGARS IN EUROPE.

The courtesy of the Colonial Secretary enables us (*Queensland*) to present the following reports upon the value of Queensland sugars sent to the Vienna Exhibition. The reports have been forwarded by Mr. Daintree, to whom the brokers sold, in a note, that "the only suggestion we can make is that the sugar should, if possible, be of good grain, and remark that a nice yellow color is most desired."

The greatest value of these reports is in their guidance to our colonial sugar makers. Were samples of all the varieties (including samples from the "good grain" "nice yellow colour" referred to by Messrs. Anderson and Co.) on view in the Queensland Museum, or other place where the sugar makers could see them, the result would not fail to be beneficial. Without some such means for comparison the reports, however interesting, are of comparatively little practical value.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE SUGAR.

1. Henry Jordan, Tiquan—Light yellow grocery, very good quality; value, 30s.

2. Raff and Co., Maryhill—Colonny dry pale sugar, rather too pale for grocery purposes; value, 31s.

3. Government Penal Establishment, St. Helena—Brown in colour and heavy in condition, having very much the appearance of being semi sugars or syrups; value, 23s. 6d.

4. Phillip H. Nind, Yabriqah—Dull yellow; barely suitable for grocries, heavy in condition; value, 22s.

5. Ramsay, Brothers, Linda Estate—Very colonny, fair grain, but moist in condition; value, 30s.

6. A. H. Brown, Antigua Plantation—Very fine dry grainy sugar, but rather too pale; value, 32s.

7. Port Royal Mill—Dull yellow, grocery, grain not sufficiently developed; value, 30s.

8. Robert Muir, Barron—Good grocery sugar, very much of the crystallized Demerara stamp; value, 32s. 6d.

9. Fryer and Strachan, Ingrahame—Fair grain, but heavy in condition; value, 28.

10. John Eaton, Eaton Vale—Colonny gray sugar with bold grain, not suitable for grocery purposes on account of its grayness; value, 30s.

11. Hon. Louis Hope, Swinton Plantation—Useful brown refining, good condition; value, 30s. 6d.

12. Mackenzie, Brothers, Saldanha—Good gray refining sugar, in excellent condition; value, 29s.

13. R. Davidson, Alexander Plantation—Good useful brown, with small grain; value, 31s. 6d.

14. J. Johnson and Sons Helmsfield—Very fair sugar but pale in colour, similar in appearance to low pieces; value, 32s. 6d.

WILLIAM ANDERSON AND CO.

Mining-lane, London, October 27, 1873.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING.
Mr. Hulse's Analytical Laboratory,
21, Mincing-lane, London,
August 23, 1873.

No. of Sample and Name of Grower.	Moisture.	Organic Matter, Glucose, Sugar, Sugar.	Ash.	Glucose.	Cane Sugar.	Total Sugar.	Polarising Power.
1. Henry Jordan	10·00	3·25	1·15	0·85	1·12	100·00	38
2. Raff and Co.	27·50	4·00	2·50	0·81	0·93	100·00	31
3. Gov. Estab., St. Helena	29·00	10·00	2·00	3·00	4·00	100·00	16
4. Phillip H. Nind	12·00	6·00	3·75	2·00	1·00	100·00	35
5. Ramsay, Bros.	31·50	0·60	1·50	0·15	0·97	100·00	34
6. A. H. Brown	10·00	0·50	1·00	0·25	0·75	100·00	36
7. Port Royal Mill	22·00	4·00	1·00	0·85	0·15	100·00	32
8. Robert Muir	10·00	0·75	1·00	0·25	0·15	100·00	42
9. Fryer and Co.	12·00	7·75	2·75	2·00	0·50	100·00	18
10. John Eaton	20·00	2·00	2·00	0·50	0·37	100·00	36
11. Hon. L. Hope	24·00	2·00	1·00	0·50	0·50	100·00	36
12. Mackenzie, Bros.	20·00	0·50	0·50	0·00	0·50	100·00	36
13. R. Davidson	22·00	2·00	2·00	0·87	1·25	100·00	36
14. Johnson & Sons	24·00	11·00	1·00	0·37	0·63	100·00	36

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Wednesday, the 22nd October, the Right Hon. John Bright, who on Saturday was re-elected without opposition—he accepting the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, addressed his constituents in Bingley Hall, which was completely filled by a most enthusiastic audience. To the body of the hall, which is estimated to afford standing room for 12,000 or 13,000, the public had admission free. The platform from which Mr. Bright spoke was seated for 700. Behind this was a gallery erected for 300 ladies, while light and left were two galleries capable of accommodating 1500 persons. The following slightly abridged report is taken from the *Times*:—

Mr. Bright, who on rising was received with loud cheers, which were renewed again and again, said:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,—It is now nearly four years since I was permitted to stand face to face with my constituents, I was, as you know, withdrawn from public labour and from your service by a severe and prolonged illness. It has often regretted very much that when my health failed I did not at once return into your hands the trust that you had confided to me. (No, no.) My individual judgment was overruled by the opinion and advice of my friends. It is almost five years since I stood in this hall, and was re-elected after having accepted office in the Administration then just formed by Mr. Gladstone. I asked your sanction for the step I had taken, and you freely gave it. (Hear, hear.) Again, after the lapse of five years, I have been invited, with much hesitation and much difficulty, again to accept office in the same Administration, and I have asked you again to sanction the step I have taken, and you have freely and without contest sanctioned it. It need hardly tell you that my heart is full of thanks for this fresh manifestation of your confidence and your good opinion. (Hear, hear.). It is worth our while to observe what are the great principles that during the last five years have been adopted and fixed irrevocably in the policy and legislation of Great Britain by the consent of Parliament, and by the knowledge and assent of the country. (Cheers.) I say that these five years are memorable years, when that the Administration will live—(cheers)—and that its measures will bear comparison with those of any Government which has ever preceded it. (Loud cheers.) A few years ago it was thought an impossible thing to remove an Established Church—(a laugh)—and yet we Established Church. Disposal of the political institution only—an Established Church has been removed, while the Church remains. (Cheers.) And what does that mean? It means that the property of that political institution has been, to a large extent, appropriated by the State; it means that a number of Bishops have been removed from the House of Lords—(cheers)—and we have lived to be convinced, such of us as were not convinced before, that a Church may exist and religion may prosper without the support of the State. (Loud cheers.) At this moment, we are in Ireland a Protestant, episcopal, Church in perfectly good health, and accepting honestly its free gifts from certain sects, and things superstitious, which, it faced, it had been rid of three hundred years ago. (Hear, hear.) But we have established another principle during these years, with regard to national aid to the churches, especially or exclusively of landed property. I am as much for fair dealing with rich people as with poor men. (Hear, hear.) I think something good has been done when Parliament has shown that the rights, and interests, and homes of the people are as sacred as certain obsolete rights of property that have been assumed to vest in the landlord. As far as I can understand, in regard to Ireland, there is no diminution of rent; there is no insecurity for the payment. No class in that country can be shown to have suffered by the great measure which passed in the year 1869. (Cheers.) Another great principle has been established—that office, authority, dignity, in a great service of the State which spends twenty-eight millions a year, shall not henceforth be bought by the rich to the exclusion of those who are not rich, or are poor, and promotion in the army is no longer to be obtained either by the purse and I will say the corrupt favour. (Cheers.) The corruption market is closed for ever in that department of the public service. (Cheers.) Unfortunately there is still a purchase of office of the highest character in another branch of the Church established. (Hear, hear.) I was glad to see, a few days ago, that a Bishop, very noble to my mind, condemned this, and I think described it as a scandalous thing. I say that it is offensive in any branch of a Christian Church. (Hear, hear.) It stands only in the Established Church in England. I trust the time will come when the members of that Church will regard it to the disgrace it is regarded, I believe, by all persons outside and unconnected with that Church. (Cheers.) There is another principle that has been established which must increase many hearts, and that is that the franchise is the right of the people, and that the landlord, the employer, and the capitalist have no right to ask a man to give his vote against the opinion and the conscience of the voter. I was told lately that the Conservative editors—(a laugh)—spoke it chiefly to-night of the ballot when they were talking to me, but that, when they left all election, they turned round it." (Cheers and laughter) "But whether we have elections or not there, I am for the ballot—(loud cheers)—and I expect that the longer it remains a part of our election system the more possible it will be for the electors to vote there things which are coming to the front? We must be thankful for what we have, and we must be sure that it cannot be taken from us. We have not finished yet, and we shall be disappointed if we do not vote a few years ago. It was obvious, when the borough franchise was brought before us, that the county franchise could not long remain as it is. It was ridiculous, it was absurd, it was a thing which could not be permanently maintained. Where it was. Well, that is a question which every day becoming nearer. How near it is I cannot say, but it is a question that is intimately connected with another not less important, and that is the redistribution of political power. Now, let me ask you whether you think that the Conservative Party would have the hardihood to offer a bill and the arrangement of the future which would determine, if Parliament should sanction it, the number of members to be given, for instance, to the metropolis, to Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and all great towns in the United Kingdom? (No, no.) I would rather leave it in the hands of men who have a sympathy with the true and honest representatives of the country. I object to the Opposition coming to deal with a matter of this kind. (Laughter.) There is another question, to which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Wright, I believe, referred to, the question of the land. You know what has happened since, by great efforts we were enabled to free the portions of land. (Cheers.) I know it was the opinion of my dear friend Cobden—(renewed cheers)—that the freedom of the land would be a great boon to the country, as was the freedom of the produce of the soil. It is a question of the intensest interest to the working classes. I am delighted—as I hope thousands and thousands who have no immediate connection with the land are—to be lighted to see some movement and stir amongst the class of agricultural labourers. (Loud cheers.) But bear in mind that it is not in the power of organization, especially of a scattered class as they are, permanently and greatly to raise the rate of wages. When the agricultural class in this country realizes it, that the land shall be made abundantly free; that there should be steps by which the best, the cleverest, the most industrious, the most frugal of the agricultural labourers should gradually make their way to a better and a higher social level. (Cheers.) This can never be with land laws such as we have—land laws which extend everywhere to great estates and great farms altogether beyond the reach of the capacities of the class of the agricultural labourer. That is a question which will have to be dealt with very soon. Last Session a bill was introduced by the present Lord Chancellor with a view to making more easy and more cheap the transfer of land—of course, I mean by pure purchase. Other bills must be introduced before long on the subject. It cannot sleep, and it is as necessary for the landowners themselves that it should be dealt with as it is for the agricultural labourers in their poor and abject condition. (Cheers.) There are other laws which affect land—the laws of landlord and tenant, and the question of the preservation of game. That is a matter which will have to be dealt with, and with some degree of force before long. (Cheers.) It seems to be a monstrous thing that farmers should occupy land, paying a rent for it, and that they should not have absolute property in all that they upon the soil. (Loud cheers.) There are two or three other questions which I must just refer to, which have been called moderation. I am not prepared to say that I have merit would consent, or ought to consent, with regard at least to two of the measures, to do everything that has been suggested; but I am of opinion that with regard to all these of them, concession or alteration may be made which would be just to all other classes of the community, and will be satisfactory to a reasonable and thoughtful mind among the working classes. (Loud cheers.) Now I come to the question of expenditure. The public, I am sorry to say, during prosperous years have been so much attending to their own personal expenditure, which has greatly increased—(a laugh)—that they seem to be oblivious of the expenditure of the Administration. But the question of expenditure is a very serious one. I have heard in the House of Commons, from the leader of the Opposition and from the leader of the Administration, condemnation in the strongest language of the extravagant expenditure of the years—and applies those rates partly in the support of Catholic schools, and very much more in the support of Church of England schools, over which the ratepayers have no kind of control whatever. That, I think, is an evil principle, and one that should not be continued. (Loud cheers.) But I am bound to say that I do not think the charge, as left in the bill, was supposed capable of exciting the disprobation which has arisen on account of it. For myself, I have not publicly in any public meeting discussed the subject since it has come before the nation; but I will say what I think with regard to the question of education through the sects. I believe that it is not possible ever to establish a truly national or truly right, (Cheers.) The fact is that the public do not take a great interest in Dissenting schools. The Church cares nothing for Dissent; and with regard to the question, Dissent cares but little for the Church. (Cheers and laughter.) The people regard the schools as Church schools and chapel schools; they do not regard them as public and national schools, and as supporting a great system, in which the whole people unite for a great and national object. Then again, with regard to the School Boards. The mode of election appears to me about the worst for purposes of general education, national education that could possibly have been devised. When a contest comes for a school board, the real question of education seems hardly ever thought of; it is a squabble between Church and Chapel and Sectarian, and I do not know how many besides. (Cheers and laughter.) When the school board meets, there are the priest, the parson, and the minister, and their partisans. But there is no free breeze of public opinion passing through them. It is rather an unwholesome atmosphere of what I would call sectarian exaltedness, and sometimes of bigotry, in which nothing can thrive. (Cheers.) Now with regard to the one two points which have been much discussed, particularly that point of the 25th clause. (Cheers.) Whatever is said about it in the country, I believe that there are many worthy and honourable men on the opposite side of the House to that on which I sit who would be very glad to have some arrangement come to with regard to that clause; because, as long as this remains a matter of dispute, it is obvious that whatever good can be got out of what I call an inefficient measure, and therefore one not calculated to yield much good, will be checked. I believe there is a mode, and a simple and a just mode, by which everything may be done, fairly both to nobody, that is now proposed to be done under the 25th clause, and that clause might be repealed. (Laughter.) Now, in speaking of the five years I have said nothing of the minor measures, and I will say nothing of them. I have said nothing about treasonous tendencies, and I have not touched yet upon the question which I think ought not to be passed over, and that is the course of the Government in the settlement of the dispute with the United States. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Chamberlain, I think, referred to a speech made the other day by an eminent member of the House of Lords—(laughter)—in which he (the noble Marquis) insisted that the Government, which turned one cheek meekly to the United States and another meekly to Spain, had only held front for a savage African nation. With regard to the savage African nation, I will undertake to say that there are not three men, not even statesmen to avoid war with the African nation, or who will be more disposed by all possible and reasonable pacific measures to adjust the troubles which have arisen on that continent than her Majesty's Ministers. (Loud cheers.) The time will come—and I trust before long—when Parliament, setting on the opinion of each of its own committees, will consider that it will behoove to withdraw absolutely from that coast. (Hear, hear.) There is no slave trade there to put an end to now. Trade flourishes better where there are no forts than where they have to be fended. The country I am speaking of is one in which English life is scarcely to be maintained, and I believe the interest and the honour of Great Britain, at some not distant period will be best consulted by a withdrawal from that coast. (Cheers.) But as to Ashantee, they talk of this treaty of 1872 as if it were a great fulfillment of a great hope. It was a very inglorious failure; and I do not see in it the prospect of a prospectus. He was what they call the promoter of a great company, which was to have great capital, and a great numbered shares, and great profits. All this was to work a great invention—everything was great about it, but what it was was a great secret; indeed it was so profound a secret that until all the money was paid in nobody was to know what it was. (Laughter.) Now that is the Conservative policy at this moment. (Laughter.) They have a policy, which they offer for the coming election, but it is a profound secret. When you have all given your votes and returned a Conservative majority, perhaps they will tell you what it is. (Laughter and cheers.) I mentioned 40 years. Lord Beaconsfield referred to that 40 years in his speech. It is a difficult matter for one of our Conservative friends to get over such 40 years as we have had in this country and during the whole of that time the Liberal party has been in power, for when it was not in office it was in power. (Cheers.) Sir Robert Peel was Minister in the year 1841, and left office in the year 1846, and the revenue, the revenue which we pay his memory, all that which his family now hold dear, he purchased by wisely doing that which the Anti-Corn Law League for so many years had advocated. (Cheers.) Therefore, when the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli were in office, what did they do but pass the very measure which you and I had disposed over and over again in your Town Hall? ("Hear, hear!" and cheers.) Therefore, as regards the forty years that the Liberal party have been in power, and have ruled in this country, I am entitled to claim for them the merit and glory of the administration and legislation of that remarkable period. The changes have been great, I admit, but the improvements have been as great as the changes. Look what a growth of content there has been throughout this country; look what a growth of peace there has been, and of national prosperity and comfort among every class. If I could take all the men here with grey heads, or all the men who have passed over sixty years of age—and they are not a few—and were to ask them to tell us what was the state of things when they were twenty or thirty years old, they would be able to show that this country has gone through a beneficent revolution in regard to the condition of the great body of the working classes. I believe all that has come from the long period of peace and the changes that have been made in the legislation of the country by the Liberal party. I will tell you a little anecdote about this, and one which I think will interest you. I have been reading lately a great number of letters which were addressed to my dear friend Mr. Cobden during our long friendship, and I have read also a several interesting memoranda narrating what took place in Paris, when he was there negotiating the Commercial Treaty with France. He had to go to Napoleon to induce the Emperor Napoleon to follow the example of this country with regard to the abolition of import duties, and the establishment of something like freedom of trade. He told the Emperor that great Conservative leader, the chief of the party of Sir Robert Peel, and how great was the regard and reverence felt for Sir Robert Peel. The Emperor said that he should be charmed and flattered if he could think it possible that he could do things of that kind so good for his country. "But," he added, "I am a despot, and I rule in France. Your Queen may make reforms, in France we make revolutions." 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But it does not in the least degree lessen on the contrary, it rather adds to and strengthens my hope for the future. (Cheers.) The history of the last forty years of this country, judged fairly—I speak of it legislation—is mainly a history of the conquests of freedom. It will be a grand volume that will tale the story, and year same and since, if I mistake not, will be found in some of its pages. For me, the finest chapter is now writing. It may be already written—(cries of "No, no")—but for you, this great commencement, you have a perpetual youth and a perpetual future. I pray Heaven that in the years to come, and when my voice is hushed, you may be granted strength, and moderation, and wisdom to influence the councils of your country, and to guide them, for ever other than noble and religious means, for none other than noble and righteous ends. (Loud cheers; in the midst of which the right hon. and gentleman bowed his acknowledgments and spoken for an hour and ten minutes.)

Mr. Bright's speech was received throughout with the utmost enthusiasm, though at the remote end of the hall it must have been difficult, if not impossible, to hear him. The right hon. gentleman, who seemed in fuller health than when he last appeared in Parliament, spoke with great deliberation, and occasionally with considerable effect, saying that he was still far from physically unwell. At times, however, his oratory was as vigorous as of old, and every point delivered with his accustomed energy and a perfect storm of applause. The meeting broke up with three cheers for the speaker, which were given with an amount of energy which fairly made the building ring again.

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Anything which sinks the individual will sooner or later sink the nation, while that which stimulates the man will tend of necessity to elevate the nation. It is the philanthropist, not the politician, and the Christian the appeal is addressed, help to destroy that which has so long proved to be the source of untold sorrow to thousands; and if it cannot be accomplished by any other means than sooner or later it must be secured by making a distinct political party, the success of which will prove the way for the safety, security, and stability of all that is great, glorious, and free. Not only is it required of those who join the order that they should adopt these principles, but it is also needful that every candidate should believe in the existence of Almighty God as the ruler and governor of all things. That which is the order is not committed to any special form of doctrinal belief or church polity it has as a distinct and fundamental part of its constitution the recognition of the one great Ruler whose laws all are bound to obey, it is also part of the general method of conducting the meetings of its members to require that a Bible shall lie open, emblematic of the truth that all things are to be conducted in the spirit which springs from the teachings of that sacred volume. It is, perhaps, give a clear idea of the method by which the machinery is arranged for carrying out the work of the order if we start with the formation of a lodge. To do this ten or more persons over sixteen years of age are required to make application for what is called a charter. If in the judgment of the Grand Lodge officers, of whom we shall have more to say presently, it is deemed advisable to grant permission, a properly qualified officer is instructed to visit the locality, and institute the lodge. All persons who wish to become members must not only be willing to answer the questions already named, but to promise to observe the laws and regulations of the order, such laws not conflicting with their duty either as Christians or citizens. These laws are sold to any one who will buy them before joining, and a copy is given to every new member. Each person also is required to pay not less than 1s. 6d. on the night of admission, and afterwards at the rate of 1s. per quarter, or more and 6d. per quarter for females. It is by this arrangement that each of its members that the name of independent is maintained, inasmuch as by the rules no lodge can receive subsidies from outside, or be supported by those who do nothing to the order. In this way lodges all over the country are able to secure funds sufficient to meet their working expenses without begging from door to door. Perhaps it may be asked, how is the payment of these dues secured? By a very simple, yet certain, process which accomplishes two things at the same time. It is this: To gain admission into a lodge room, every member is instructed how to rap at the door, and on its being opened he is required to give what is called the password, in a whisper, to the guard who has charge of the entrance. This password will not only admit him to his own lodge, but to any other lodge in the world; but to possess it—a child it is changed quarterly, and is only given by the presiding officer in a whisper, together with the amount of subscription, and no member is allowed to receive it until the quarterly subscription is first paid. It will thus be seen that the working of the order is purely self-supporting, self-paying, self-taxing, and then the spirit of brotherhood always provides for the emergency. Out of those quarterly subscriptions every lodge has to send to head-quarters, or per member as a capitation tax for carrying on the work. Half of this, however, goes back to the lodge from which it is paid, and other purposes. Each lodge, therefore, has perfect control of nearly the whole of its funds, and spends them in such ways as are found to be most effective for carrying the work of its own locality. Another feature worth noting is this: Every member is required, if possible, to attend the lodge meeting, which takes place once a week in some suitable room. Should a member be absent three consecutive nights, a special committee is appointed to look after him and ascertain the reason. By this means backsliders are reclaimed and the careless kept from going astray. In the event of sickness the members are expected to take it in turn, if required, to attend to the wants of the patient. It should, however, be remarked that no special arrangements are made for the care of sick or aged, but provided for by Rechabite Tent, Sons of Temperance, and other societies. Again it is provided that each lodge shall be governed by distinct officers who go out of office at the end of the quarter. Most of these are elected by ballot, and in this way a constant succession of new officers is secured, independent of which a place is found for all who are willing to work; one thing, however, in this is especially to be noted, and it is this—ladies are as eligible for office as gentlemen, and it is noticeworthy that to find some of the most active and industrious workers among the fair sex. This is a fact important principally when we reflect upon the vast and rapid spread of intemperance of late years among the female portion of the community. It is not only husbands, wives and daughters can gather together once a week with those who are best upon doing good, and so learn to be more in deed day and goodness. It is sometimes imagined that the good templars constitute a secret society, but this is a mistake; they mean no secrecy of their object; they publish a memorandum twice each week, besides holding meetings all over the country, but when they meet together as lodge or a family, they simply do what other bodies or families do, viz., require of those who wish to join them some guarantee that they are entitled to the privilege. This is accomplished not only by means of the passwords and rap, but also by certain signs by which the members are enabled to recognize one another in any part of the world. This becomes a safeguard to the young and inexperienced when they leave home, and at once introduces the emigrant of the youth into a circle of safety which circumstances compel them to leave the home of their childhood. In a thousand ways it is found to be a help to protect the weak from falling, and to lift the unfortunate in the hour of peril. As soon as the lodge reaches the number of 100 or 150, it is generally found advisable to secure, and open another place to meet on another night, and so on. The lodge increases in number, provision is made, by which they are formed into what are called district lodges; these meet quarterly, and represent generally some well defined Parliamentary boundary. Already over fifty of these have been formed in England. The district lodges send subordinate lodge representatives, who are elected for the purpose, and represent, upon it, all the lodges in those districts. Again, representatives from these lodges are elected to form the Grand Lodge. This meets annually, and may be called House of Commons, Legislature, or Judicial Court, as the case may be. These district lodges are elected representatives to the Grand Lodge. This meets annually, and may be called House of Commons, Legislature, or Judicial Court, as the case may be are heard, and at which the principal officers have to be elected. At the last sitting, held at Sunderland, the Grand Lodge of England, recently held in Temperance Hall, Sunderland, 400 delegates were present, representing 400 districts, nearly 400 lodges, and the total membership of the order in England, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Victoria, India, Tasmania, Sandwich Isles, New Zealand, Australia, Gibraltar, Malta, Ireland, and Nova Scotia, 600,000. The Grand Lodge, the right worthy Grand Lodge of England, is composed of 1400 members, the Grand Lodge meets in London, and was largely attended by Members, who came several thousand miles to confer with one another as to the best mode of carrying the work of the order forward. The fee which the Grand Lodge exacts from every lodge under its jurisdiction, is only 1s. per member, and it is upon this income that the whole work of the order is carried on. The Grand Lodge of England has paid out of this income, and the establishment of some thing like freedom of trade. He told the Emperor that great Conservative leader, the chief of the party of Sir Robert Peel, and how great was the regard and reverence felt for Sir Robert Peel. The Emperor said that he should be charmed and flattered if he could think it possible that he could do things of that kind so good for his country. "But," he added, "I am a despot, and I rule in France. Your Queen may make reforms, in France we make revolutions." Now, observe, the Emperor was a man who had lived in this country for years; he had watched the working of our free opinion and of our institutions from the retirement of his exile, and afterwards for nearly twenty years on the throne; he had seen the lofty scope of the Queen's throne; and that was his judgment; that was the statesmanlike conclusion. (Cheers.) 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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Sun Foo (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 2.

Onward, for a whaling voyage; Bremontier, for Adelaide; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 31.

Star of the East, from Shoalhaven, with 5000 feet timber. Magnet, from the Hawkesbury, with 120 bushels maize, 400 dozen oranges, 1 coop fowls; Esther, from Manning River, with 315 bags maize, 8000 feet cedar, 8 coops fowls, 4 bags arrowroot, 4 tins honey; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 24 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 8 cows, 4 coops fowls, 16 bags seed, 4 cases eggs, 12 bags bacon, 4000 feet cedar; Venture, from Newcastle, with 150 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 110 bales hay, 4 bags maize, 8 bags onions, 1 case eggs, 1 case cheese, 9 cases wine, 32 dozen brooms, 188 hides, 3 bundles skins, 12 baskets prawns, 1 horse, and sundries.

JANUARY 1.

Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 50 bales wool, 104 bales hay, 45 bags wheat, 45 bags onions, 30 bags potatoes, 7 bundles brooms, 4 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, 8 pigs, 2 horses, 1 buggy, 8 baskets prawns, and sundries.

IMPORT.—JANUARY 1.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 210 cases fruit, 150 cases castor oil, 15 boxes candles, 21 bags onions, 5 bales hops, 36 bars iron, 8 cases confectionery, 10 bags coal-dust, 10 pieces machinery, 8 parcels, and 54 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For MELBOURNE.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

The Alexandra (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 8.30 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 a.m. on the 30th, Gabo Island at 10.45 p.m. on the same day, and entered Port Jackson Heads at 1 a.m. on the 1st instant. Experienced moderate favourable winds and fine weather to Gabo Island, and light south-easterly winds and cloudy weather from thence to Port Jackson.

The Lady Young (s.) sails to-day for Brisbane, and will take passengers and horses for transhipment to the steamer Boomerang, which is announced to leave Brisbane for the Endeavour River on the 7th instant.

The Eastern and Australian mail steamer Sun Foo, for Singapore, via Brisbane, cleared the Heads at 4.40 a.m. yesterday.

The advent of the new year was duly inaugurated by the shipping in harbour. Immediately on the bells announcing the midnight hour a general display of fireworks and illuminations took place. The most conspicuous was the ship Parramatta from each yardarm a bluelight was exhibited, and rockets discharged; and the other vessels around the Circular Quay by their display of lights gave to our harbour a transient but very pretty effect.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 31.—Tien Tsin, barque, Collins, from Sydney.

January 1.—Sylphide, barque, M'Arthur, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

December 31.—Helen, schooner, Stair, for Melbourne, with 224 tons coal, 3000 feet cedar, 30 pairs naves, 160 felloes.

December 31.—Native Lass, schooner, Esper, for Maryborough, with 123 tons coal.

December 31.—Firefly, brig, Dowling, for Melbourne, with 335 tons coal.

December 31.—T. mmy, schooner, Scott, for Warrnambool, with 80 tons coal.

December 31.—Leslie, schooner, Brown, for Port Albert, with 160 tons coal.

December 31.—Verulam, barque, Whiting, for Wallaroo, with 300 tons coal.

January 1.—Macedon (s.), Tait, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 440 tons coal, 10 bales bags.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 1.—Rebecca, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 30.—City of Delhi, from London; Mary Bannatyne, from Rockhampton.

December 31.—Alhambra (s), from New Zealand; Loch Maree, from Mauritius; Sydney Griffiths, G. H. Peake, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 27.—Great Britain (s), for Brisbane; Benjamin Aymar, for Newcastle.

December 28.—King Oscar, for Newcastle; Stanley, for Batavia.

The ship Winifred, from London, bound to Brisbane, was spoken by the City of Delhi on December 2nd, in latitude 46 S., and longitude 74 E. At the same time she also spoke the ship Star of Albion, from London, for Calcutta.—*Argus*, December 31.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

December 24.—Mauritius, from London.

DEPARTURE.

December 24.—Callao, for a whaling voyage.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

December 29.—Rose of Australia, from Foo Chow; Prospero, from Port Darwin; Minora, from Newcastle; Lammermuir, from London.

December 30.—St. Louis, from Mauritius; Mountain Laurel, from Liverpool.

The Minora, from Newcastle, passed Cape Otway on the 16th, with light W. or S.W. winds. A heavy gale was experienced on the 19th, when the sea broke on board, and played havoc with the deck gear. The cook's galley was stove in, the starboard side of the long boat smashed, and the loose gear was washed adrift.—*S A. Register*, December 23.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

December 12.—Woodville, Bobyalto, Jewess, from Newcastle.

December 18.—Calder-co, from London; Hirsilo, Spragens, from Newcastle.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

The following list does not include colonial steamers or coasters.

Abergeldie, ship, 900, Donald, at Circular Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For London.

Agnes Edsell, schooner, 187, M'Kinley, at Grafton Wharf, captain, agent.

Agnes Rose, ship, 891, Pervis, at Smith's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Aberdeen, barque, 373, Chadwell, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Alray Forte, ship, 1098, Sprott, at Circular Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. For London.

Alfred, German schooner, 200, Butcher, at Smith's Wharf, Roberts, Ford, and Co., agents.

Ashburton, barque, 405, Smith, in Woolloomooloo Bay, Captain, agent.

Australian Sovereign, barque, 523, Burch, at Victoria Wharf, H. Clarke, agent.

Belted Will, barque, 849, Halliwell, in Darling Harbour, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Bremontier, French barque, 318, Bourneau, at Smith's Wharf, Captain, agent. For Adelaide.

Brilliant, barque, 681, Newman, at Parbury's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. For charter.

Buckley Castle, ship, 910, Wallace, at Campbell's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Burgomaster Van Meddlebury, barque, 600, Hook, in Darling Harbour, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Chance, whaling barque, 326, Pinion, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, J. Williams, agent.

Christiane Thompson, ship, 1094, Murray, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Christiania, barque, 317, Djurup, in the Stream, G. King and Co., agents.

Commissary, ship, 1000, Wagstaff, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Cathcart, ship, 1331, Crawford, at Circular Wharf, Mason, Brothers, agents. For London.

Duke of Edinburgh, barque, 400, Skinner, at Market Wharf, R. Vickery, agent.

Edward James, American barque, 528, Wagner, in the Stream, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Ellen Morris, brig, 156, Howard, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore and Moncriere, agents.

Fairy Rock, brig, 193, Wilkinson, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Harrowby, barque, 490, Kershaw, in the Stream, Cowlishaw, Brothers, agents.

Harkaway, ship, 973, Constance, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, J. Frazer and Co., agents.

Helene, North German schooner, 187, Brahm, at Grafton Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

Helena, barque, 303, Snow, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.

Helios, barque, 443, Inkster, in the Stream, Joseph Ward and Co., agents.

H.M.S. Dido, 2 guns, Chapman, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Renard, 1 gun, Bosking, in Farm Cove.

H.M. schooner, Sandfly, 1 gun, Nowell, at Cuthbert's Wharf.

Hydaspes, ship, 1093, Babot, in the Stream, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Ironside, ship, 888, Vaux, at Circular Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For London.

La Belle, French barque, 370, Ferchand, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Jane Spiers, barque, 318, Hughes, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

John Duthie, ship, 1091, Levie, at Moore's Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents.

Magnet, brig, 231, Coote, in the Stream, Lorimer, Marwood, and Co., agents.

Mataura, barque, 290, Cuiaw, at Circular Wharf, Babens, Ford, and Co., agents. For Lytelton.

Moravian, barque, 500, Ayling, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Norman, schooner, 141, Cooper, at Grafton Wharf, C. Schweig.

Ocean Bride, barque, 294, Legrau, at Circular Wharf, J. Fraser and Co., agents.

For New Caledonia.

Onward, ship, 400, Stinson, at Parbury's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. For Hongkong.

Orange Grove, barque, 345, Webb, in the Stream, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Parramatta, ship, 1590, Brown, at Campbell's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Rachael, barque, 240, Frith, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Resistance, barque, 377, Williams, at Albion Wharf, Brodribb and Whiteside, agents.

Robert Cowan, schooner, 137, Bevely, in the Stream, Captain, agent.

Royal Irish, schooner, 198, Campbell, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Speedy, brig, 274, Maynard, off Cosmopolitan Wharf, Captain, agent.

St. Kilda, ship, 881, Ailbu, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rose, agents. For London.

Whitechapel, barque, 347, Carver, at Alger's Wharf, Long and Co., agents.

Whitehall, ship, 888, Haddon, in the Stream, W. Laidley and Co., agents.

William Duthie, ship, 900, Thompson, in the Stream, Young and Lark, agents.

Windhover, brig, 207, Reale, at Walker's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Zioba, brig, 190, Stapleton, in the Stream, Daniell, King, and Co., agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ann Duthie, 809, Birnie.

Alexander Duthie, 1130, Marie.

Beatie Morris, 631, Coleman.

Cairo, 814, Wappled, sailed October 17.

Coldinghame, Whyte.

Dilawur, 1200, Moon.

Damascus, 908, Brown, sailed October 18.

Dartmouth, 711, Pirey, sailed October 7.

Elsinore, 449, Begg, sailed October 15.

Golden Sea, sailed Byford.

Magdala, sailed August 15.

Mistral, 721, Ritchie, sailed September 26.

Nineveh, Barker.

Samuel Plimsoll, 1510, Boadle.

Strathdon, Jamieson.

Sydney, sailed October 9.

Windsor Castle, 974, Gurgia, sailed October 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Antiope, Meyer.

Cassea, M'Culloch.

Crimea, sailed October 26.

Loch Fleet, Bailey.

Mandarin.

Rokeby Hall, Bolton.

FROM BOSTON.

Hoogly.

FROM NEW YORK.

H. A. Litchfield, sailed October 2.

FROM FRONT SOUND.

England, Harrington.

FROM BATAVIA.

Courier.

FROM HULL.

Pearl, sailed August 12.

FROM FOOCHOW.

Engelbert.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Eyringa. Seraphina.

FROM SEEM.

Emilie Marie.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Jan. 1.	9.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—JANUARY 1.

N.B. WALES.	9 A.M.		3 P.M.	
Tenterfield	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Casino	SE.	Cloudy	Calm.	Fine
Grafton	Calm.	Fine	W.	Fine
Clarence Heads	S.	Fine	W.	Fine
Glen Innes	NE.	Fine, clear sky	Calm.	Fine
Inverell	W.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Port Macquarie	S.	Fine	W.	Fine
West Kempsey	S.	Cloudy	W.	Fine
Armidale	W.	Dull	W.	Fine
Tamworth	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Gunnedah	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Narrabri	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Wee Waa	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Pilliga	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Walgett	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Brewarrina	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Bourke	E.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Muswellbrook	S.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Murrurundi	W.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Singleton	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Maitland	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Port Stephens	S.	Fine, not much sea	Calm.	Fine
Newcastle	E.	Fine, sea smooth	E.	Fine, no sea
Barrenjoee	E.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Windsor	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Sydney	NE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
South Head	NE.	Fine, sea smooth	NE.	Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	NE.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Kiama	Calm.	Fine	SE.	Light, fresh
Jervis Bay	SW.	Fine	SE.	Light, fresh
Goulburn	ESE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Braidwood	Calm.	Fine, hot	Calm.	Fine
Araluen	Calm.	Fine, hot	Calm.	Fine
Moruya	Calm.	Fine		
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Fine, hot	Calm.	Fine
Bombala	Calm.	Fine, warm	Calm.	Fine
Cooma	N.	Fine		
Eden	NE.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Gabo Island	NE.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Yass	SW.	Warm	Calm.	Fine
Gundagai	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Tumut	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine, hot
Kiandra	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Albury	Calm.	Fine, hot	Calm.	Fine, hot
Mount Victoria	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Bathurst	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine, hot
Carcoar	N.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Hill End	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Tambaroora	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Mudgee	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Gulgong	NW.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Cassilis	Calm.	Cloudy	Calm.	Fine
Merriwa	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Coolah	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Wellington	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Dubbo	SE.	Fine	SE.	Fine
Orange	E.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Forbes	SE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Grenfell	N.	Fine	NW.	Intensely hot
Young	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Hot
Wagga Wagga	E.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Deniliquin	NE.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Hay	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Moulamein	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Balranald	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Euston	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Wentworth	S.	Fine, hot	Calm.	Fine

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

This Company is now prepared to supply their FINE STEAM AND HOUSEHOLD COAL from CATHERINE HILL BAY, near NEWCASTLE.

STEAM SHIPS requiring a coal to MAKE STEAM QUICKLY, COMBINED with GREAT LASTING POWER, should give this coal a trial.

STEAM COLLIERS will supply SHIPS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR with ALL DISPATCH.

The LARGE SIZE of the COAL makes this the best IN THE COLONY for FOREIGN MARKETS.

COAL DEALERS in SYDNEY will be supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS HALE, Managing Director, 305, George-street.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Sole Agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

IRON SAFES, best quality, at wholesale prices. MURRAY, DUNLOP, & CO., Bank-court, King-st.

REMINISCENCES, by an Old Colonist. See SYDNEY MAIL.

J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALLIST for 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of nitrous oxide gas.

ABBOTT, DOWNING, and CO.'S AMERICAN BUGGIES. Now landing, ex Wakefield, from Boston, a shipment of the above celebrated Buggies, consisting of Single and Double, with and without Hoods. D. H. DAVIS, 89, York-street.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have appointed Messrs. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Sole Agents in New South Wales and Queensland, for the sale of our Doctor W. E. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. LEDIARD and TOWNSEND, New York, U. S.

R. LAMB, Optician, &c., 23, Hunter-street, first-floor. Eye Protectors, all colours; pebbles, 10s per pair.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874.

PARLIAMENT is the supreme tribunal of the country, and the Assembly is the more potent of the two Houses of Parliament—*ergo* the House of Assembly ought to have its own way in everything. This is substantially the argument urged by some hon. members in the debate on the ROSSI case. The old maxim that the King can do no wrong seems by them transmuted into the form that the Assembly can do no wrong; but with this difference—that, while the mistakes of the King were always chargeable on his advisers, and both punishable and rectifiable, the mistakes of the Assembly are made by itself and are without recourse. The GOVERNOR has found fault with the action of the Assembly, and the Cabinet has endorsed the criticism; thereupon hon. members spring indignantly to their feet, and declare that the Constitution is in danger—that the House has been insulted, and its privileges invaded. It is easy for men to get angry, especially when they have an object in getting up a breeze. But is it a fact that the Assembly has suffered any wrong? Its constitutional privileges are quite as important to the people as to itself, because the power and the independence of the chief House of Legislature are essential to adequate legislation. But on the other hand it is also of great importance to the people that the Assembly should not attempt to exceed its legitimate rights, or aim at an unchecked despotism which might be fatal to personal liberty. The representatives of the people are elected to a high and responsible position, and are set to do the most important work with which ordinary citizens can be entrusted; and the people who thus appoint them would cheerfully uphold them in the execution of their duty. But the people will not allow their own servants to constitute themselves into tyrants, or to abuse their judicial power by a denial of justice. The most instructive chapters in English constitutional history relate to the efforts to curb the despotism of the Crown. That power no longer threatens the liberty of the subject, but that liberty will be equally in danger if the despotism of a parliamentary majority is substituted for that of a single arbitrary will. In fact the despotism of a single man is far less dangerous, and far more easily neutralised. . .

When Parliament passes laws it has a right to expect that the people will obey them, and, the people in their turn have equally a right to expect that Parliament will obey them too. Because it makes the laws and can unmake them, it is not therefore above the laws. Whenever it delegates a certain power, it is bound to respect that delegation until it is withdrawn. All the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the country, for instance, is transferred to the Supreme and minor Courts, and no one proposes to try causes in the Assembly concurrently with their being tried in those Courts. The Volunteer Act rests precisely on the same authority as the Supreme Court Act, and the provisions of the one are no more to be ignored than the provisions of the other. If the mode provided for the trial of military offences is not satisfactory, that is a very good reason for making an alteration. But while the law remains as it is, the Assembly has no more right to treat it as inefficient, and supersede it by its own direct action, than it has to deal with a civil or criminal suit on the ground that there was undue delay in the Supreme Court, or that the Judges were likely to be partial and biassed.

We leave aside for the present for separate discussion the question as to the nature of the inquiry the Assembly instituted, and as to the mode in which it was conducted; but when the report was presented to the GOVERNOR, he was not only at liberty, but he was called upon to sit in judgment not only on Captain ROSSI, but on the mode in which he had been tried. He was asked as Commander-in-chief to punish by dismissal a gentleman who had been nearly five years in the service. He would have been singularly wanting in his duty if he had obeyed this direction without looking into the merits of the case. By the Volunteer Act the GOVERNOR is virtually made the head of the military department, and it is part of his function in that capacity to preserve the purity and efficiency of military discipline, and to shield any member of the service from any form of tyranny. The minute drawn up by Sir HERCULES ROBINSON bears evidence that he has sought to perform this duty thoroughly and conscientiously. His views are put clearly and strongly, though there is one passage conveying an imputation of motives on the part of the accusers of Captain ROSSI which perhaps would have been better omitted. As the GOVERNOR had no alternative but either to do or not to do as the Assembly wished him, he was compelled, if he decided not to do it, to give his reasons. The memorandum in which those reasons are set forth at large was addressed exclusively to the Cabinet, and must be read as a confidential document, the only direct communication to the Assembly being the comparatively brief message. There was nothing unconstitutional in the GOVERNOR forming an opinion which he was virtually asked to form, or in exercising a discretion which he was virtually asked to exercise. In all this there was no invasion of the privileges of the Assembly. The Assembly had set him in motion by referring the matter to him.

The Cabinet, having the GOVERNOR's memorandum submitted to it, was compelled to take it into consideration and form an opinion on it one way or the other. If it had differed from the GOVERNOR, it would have had to contest the point with him; and had the difficulty proved insuperable, or been deemed of sufficient importance, the result might have been a resignation. But the Cabinet was also at liberty to think with the GOVERNOR, and in this particular case, having opposed the adoption of the report, it was not unlikely to do so. It was no invasion of the privileges of the House for the Ministry to oppose the adoption of the report; nor was it any more so to approve of the GOVERNOR's not acting upon it. The Cabinet has its discretion, and the GOVERNOR has his. Each of these powers has its recognised status in the Constitution, and its responsibility. The Assembly can, if it pleases, vote the Cabinet wrong, and an appeal will then lie to the people to decide the question between them; and the GOVERNOR is directly responsible to her MAJESTY, by whom he can be censured or dismissed if his acts are disapproved. Neither Cabinet nor Governor is absolutely bound to obey the behests of the Assembly. It is at their peril to refuse if they do so improperly, but they are at all times the judges of that peril, and can face it in the exercise of their discretion whenever they think proper. To set up the doctrine that it is not lawful for either Cabinet or Governor to say "no" to the Assembly is altogether to revolutionize the Constitution, and to remove those checks and balances which have been carefully inserted.

The really important issue involved in this controversy is the liberty of the subject, and this must not be lost sight of under the mistaken notion that it is only the privileges of Parliament that are involved. Has the Assembly a right to order the infliction of a penalty on any subject, and to have its behests carried out without let or hindrance without any inquiry as to the justice of its verdict or as to the fairness of its investigation? What is Captain ROSSI's case to-day may be any one else's to-morrow. The way for every elector to decide the question is to ask how he would like, if he happened to be unpopular, to be tried and condemned in the same way.

It has been observed by an authority on Economic Philosophy that "taxes have a tendency to remain with those on whom they are primarily imposed." The truth of this proposition has been experienced in most old States, and is now felt with considerable acuteness in England. Everybody is so unwilling to bear taxation that even when a mistake or an injustice is discovered in the incidence of it on any particular class of the people, it is extremely difficult to get the matter righted. Mr. GLADSTONE, and economists before him, have endeavoured to get the burden of taxation shifted from the labouring population to those above them, and have found the attempt one that has required all their strength and patience. And those who are now striving to bring about an equalisation of local taxation are conscious of an opposition most difficult to overcome. It is by no means uncommon to find persons refusing to readjust what appears to be oppressive, on the ground that more injustice may be done in the attempt to unsettle what is settled; a variety of affairs having been arranged on the basis of a certain understanding, any disturbance of that understanding will be attended with inconvenience and loss to most of the parties concerned. Thus, although a disputant may be of opinion that personal property should be taxed equally with real, he may incline to letting things be as they are, since real property, having borne the burden hitherto, and having in many cases been bought subject to this burden, it should continue to be the basis of local taxation.

Before the appearance of Mr. GOSCHEN's report concerning the local taxation of the United Kingdom in 1868, very little intelligence was shown respecting the subject. Indeed, very few pretended to understand it. They paid their taxes with much grumbling, under the sense of their being much in excess of what they should be, and unfairly apportioned, but abstained from any attempt to find out where the wrong really was. Since the appearance of that report, however, the public mind has been thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a readjustment of local burdens, and the Chambers of Agriculture are agitating the question vigorously to bring about the change desired or something approaching it.

The arguments adduced by these bodies may be summarised without much danger of misrepresenting them. In the first place, the advocates of readjustment contend that some plan should be devised to secure an equitable incidence of local taxation between real estate and personalty, so as to relieve the present excessive charge upon industry. Mr. J. J. COLMAN, member of Parliament for the city of Norwich, in treating this topic before the Economical Section of the British Association at its recent meeting, made no objection to the supposition that the towns and cities should bear the greatest share of the burden since they possessed the greatest wealth, or, as it would have been denominated in ELIZABETH's time, *ability to pay*; but he maintained that the test of this ability should not be rental. Now it is rental, and he very fairly objected on the ground that the pressure was severest upon industry. Local taxation being levied upon rental, it follows that the whole burden of it falls on real property, which is estimated at from one-third to one-seventh of the total income of the nation, and this he considers to be unfair. The struggling tradesman, to whom large business premises may be a necessity, has to pay heavily, while a professional man or capitalist, whose office or business occupation may be comparatively small, pays a proportionately small amount, although he earns a large income; and a man who has realised a fortune, which is invested in personal estate, escapes with a fractional payment, because his requirements are limited to a private residence. This is evidently unfair, when we come to consider that the one who pays least is really more interested in some of the objects for which taxation is levied. For instance, he may have valuables in his house demanding more the attention of the police than the stock-in-trade of the tradesman, and yet his quota to the police rate may be appreciably smaller. Mr. COLMAN introduces some illustrations to show how unfair this foundation of rating is. "A.," he says, "is a tradesman occupying a shop and premises at £250 per annum, but in addition to this rent the local taxgatherer requires another £70 or £80. B. is his customer, but he happens to be a private gentleman, and occupies a house of £50 per annum. His net income is perhaps just the same as that of the tradesman, but he pays simply on his £50 rental, or one-fifth of A's amount. C. we will call a stockbroker or capitalist, and if he have a sufficient business to require offices of £60 per annum, you may assume that he has an income vastly in excess of the tradesman rated at £250. D. is a banker, and if the ratable value of his premises be £500 per annum, you may be sure his is a large business and a profitable one. F. is a manufacturer, requiring large factories and heavy motive power, or machinery fixed to the freehold; if so, the local authorities do not forget him, and he has to pay possibly four or five times as much as the banker," &c.

In the second place it is said "that there should be an enlargement of the area of urban Unions," which relates to taxation in support of the poor, and means that the towns in which are the Unions are apt to find themselves charged with burdens that should be spread over a wider surface. Seeing that the poor-rate in some towns is 4s. 6d. in the pound, this is a matter of some consequence.

In the third place it is contended "that the national exchequer should be made largely if not wholly responsible for the support of the permanent poor and pauper lunatics; the maintenance of the police and administration of justice; the vaccination and registration charges; and for the expenditure under the Education Act." These burdens are placed in this category on the ground of its being "unfair to make a local charge of an outlay which is necessitated by no clearly definable local circumstances, and for which the whole nation is as responsible as for any other branch of national expenditure." To single out real property to bear the burden of the police is manifestly unfair, since houses and land incite fewer people to become dishonest than personalty.

It is maintained in the fourth place, "that the administration of local affairs should be left to local authorities, maintaining the well-established principle that taxation and representation should go hand in hand;" and fifthly, that the interference of a central authority should be permitted only to prevent local authorities from doing or permitting anything injurious to the neighbourhood, it having been found that Imperial authority has sometimes forced local bodies into useless expenditure.

This question will come before the Parliament during the ensuing session for settlement, and we shall see whether the local tax collector will be allowed, like the Imperial tax collector, to levy his rate on all sorts of wealth, instead of being confined to one sort.

REPUBLISHED FOR CORRECTION. — William Duthie: Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. John Burton, Mrs. and Miss Burton, Captain and Mrs. Preston, Rev. Messrs. Ryan (2), Rev. Mr. O'Neal, Rev. Mr. M'Grath, Rev. Mr. Murphy, Rev. Mr. English, Rev. Mr. Barring, Mrs. Mead and 3 children, Messrs. Ryan, Walters, and Colleen.

"HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL."—This seasonable and old English greeting is made the subject of a picture supplement given with this week's *Sydney Mail*. The design is acceptable, and serves as a reminder of many a holiday party and pastime. The allegorical portion of the picture is both simple and expressive.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Number of paid telegrams transmitted through this company's cable from Port Darwin, for the week ending Saturday, December 20th, 1873:—Sent from the colonies: South Australia, 8; Victoria, 34; New South Wales, 19; Queensland, 3; West Australia, 4; total, 68. Sent to the colonies: South Australia, 13; Victoria, 44; New South Wales, 23; Queensland, 3; Tasmania, 1; New Zealand, 7; West Australia, 1; total, 92. Total number of messages, 160.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO TWO LADS.—On Monday last (says the *Bathurst Times*), some excitement was caused in town by the circulation of a report to the effect that two boys (named Haines and Harrison) had been killed near Locke's platform while riding a race. It was discovered, however, during the day that the report was not true, and that the two lads, although seriously injured, were not beyond recovery. It appears that the youths had mounted two racehorses belonging to Mr. E. Locke, of Dirty Swamp, for the purpose of exercising them in a trial gallop, and after having started had, both been thrown, either by one horse running into the other, or by some other mishap. As the horses did not appear in sight within a reasonable time after leaving the starting post, some of those who had gone to witness the race went round the course to ascertain what was the matter, when they found the boys in an unconscious state, and one of them (Harrison) much injured. The injuries sustained by Harrison were concussion of the brain, fracture of the right collar bone, right shoulder and one of the ribs, while Haines was stunned and seriously bruised.

FATAL STABBING CASE.—From the Gulgong journals we learn that—Ah Chung was charged at the Police Court on Tuesday, 23rd December, with stabbing, with intent to murder, and Cit Young, charged with aiding and abetting in the same. Constable Evans sworn, says:—About a quarter-past 9 I was on duty at the corner of Herbert and Main streets; a Chinaman named Ah Nee came to me in a very excited manner and said a countryman of his had been stabbed; I went to a residence occupied by Chinese, next to the Horse and Jockey Hotel, occupied by a Chinaman named Ah Pook; I observed a Chinaman lying partly on the doorway with a cut on the left side; Ah Chung was brought out to me as the man who did it; I arrested him and in reply to the charge he said, "I did it;" I brought him to the lock-up. Detective Hannan, sworn, says:—Last evening, about a quarter-past 9, I was standing at the corner of Main-street, when a Chinaman came and gave me some information, in consequence of which I proceeded to a gambling-house, kept by Ah Moy; a man named Ah Nee, from whom I got this knife, said in prisoner's presence "this is the man that stabbed him, I saw him do it, and I took this knife from him;" prisoner said nothing. Senior-sergeant O'Connell, sworn, said: About a quarter-past 9 last night I saw a crowd running; I followed till I came to a house next the Horse and Jockey; I saw a man lying on the doorway of the store; he was bleeding from a wound in his side; prisoner Ah Chung was in handcuffs; and I received information that there were two other Chinese connected with the attempted murder; I was taken to another store and found Cit Young, who was pointed out to me by the Chinese who accompanied; he resisted and we had to force him along; I arrested him on a charge of aiding and abetting Ah Chung in the attempted murder of Charley Ah Chong; I asked the wounded man, "Did this man stab you?" and he said "No, he told the other man to take the knife and stab me;" he opened his eyes and looked at prisoner, when he said that I handcuffed prisoner and sent him to the lock-up.—The Court adjourned for one hour to take down the evidence of the Chinaman who had been stabbed. The Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, police, and prisoners went to where the wounded man was lying, but he was too far gone to speak, consequently his evidence could not be taken. The man Chung died on Tuesday, and an inquest was held, when the prisoners were committed by the Coroner to take their trial at the next Circuit Court.

CHAMBER BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT, AND THE PRESS.—We take the following from the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 23rd ultimo:—An important decision as affecting the privileges of the Press, was given yesterday by his Honor Sir Valentine Fleming, the Acting Chief Justice. An application was made to his Honor in Chambers by the defendants in the matter of The Attorney-General v. The publisher of the *Examiner*, to have the venue changed, the defendants alleging, and supporting the allegation by depositions, that they would not have a fair trial in Hobart Town. At the appointed hour our reporter waited on his Honor's Associate (Mr. Brown) and asked permission to attend the hearing in Chambers in his professional capacity. Mr. Brown expressed some doubt as to whether such permission could be given, it having been decided by the Judges in England that proceedings at Chambers should not be reported. He, however, consented to consult the *Chief Justice* on the point. A few minutes later Mr. Brown returned with a message from the Chief Justice intimating that he would be happy to receive the gentlemen of the Press. Accordingly they waited upon his Honor, who remarked that personally he had not the slightest objection, nor did he think the professional gentlemen engaged in the case had any objection to reporters attending and reporting the proceedings; but it had been ruled in England that Chamber proceedings were not to be reported, and as it was desirable at all times to assimilate the practice of the Supreme Court of Tasmania with that of the superior courts at home, he was reluctantly obliged to adopt the course pursued in England, on the present occasion. His friend, Mr. Justice Dobson, who held the same opinion as he (the Chief Justice) did on the subject, had placed in his hand an extract from a London newspaper of a very recent date, which he would read. It was as follows:—"On Saturday last the question as to the admission of reporters to the Judges' Chambers was decided by Mr. Justice Honeyman. Some time since Mr. Justice Grove mentioned that the judges had met and expressed an opinion that the proceedings at Chambers should not be reported without permission, and the matter rested until the present occasion, when a decision was given as to the case of an infant who was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The solicitors on both sides expressed their willingness that the case should appear in the newspapers, as the matter was of some importance, and an application was made that the matter should be made public by the reporter who had attended in Chambers for a number of years. His Lordship, in answer, said the Judges had held that the proceedings at Chambers were not to be reported, and he could not give permission in the present case. It is understood that the Press will be excluded from the Chambers of all Court of Common, excluding the Divorce and Probate Courts."

TIN ORE.—The following is a memorandum of tin ore forwarded from Murrurundi Railway Station by W. E. Potts and Co. from 25th December to 31st:—Sydney Tin Mining Co., 18 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.; Bank New South Wales, 2 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. Total, 21 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.

INFANTICIDE. — On Wednesday last (the *Bathurst Free Press* reports) a magisterial inquiry was held at Wiseman's Creek, before Mr. H. M. Fuller, J.P., on the body of a female child found in the bush. A young woman, whose name is not given in the report, went to the house of a person named M'Kitt, where she was confined of a child. Nine days after the birth of the child this woman left with the infant for Bathurst. On Monday last the body of the child on which the inquiry was being held was found near the stump of a tree by M'Kitt, who at once gave information to the police. The evidence of Dr. Eaton, who had made a post-mortem examination, went to show that the left parietal bone was completely knocked in on the brain; the body indicates that of a healthy female child of about 9 days old; from the way the parietal bone is knocked in, instant death must have ensued; force must have been used to cause such an injury; a hard pressure of a heel or a blow from some blunt instrument would cause such an injury; from the state the body is in, Dr. Eaton judged that it has been dead some three or four weeks, or perhaps longer; the head is much more decomposed than the body, owing to the body being clothed; I believe that the child met her death by maltreatment. Bridget Otham, midwife, of Wiseman's Creek, deposed: In the beginning of last month I was called to Jeremiah M'Kitt's place to attend on a young woman in her confinement; she had given birth to a female child a few minutes before I came; I attended on the mother and child; I dressed the child with a calico frock and belt, also a collar and white flannel; the flannel was not made up in the usual way; the flannel produced corresponds in every way with that with which the deceased child was dressed; the young woman told me the father of the child was living up the country, and had promised to marry her in three months. The finding was one of wilful murder against the young woman attended by Mrs. Otham.

THE RUSSIAN ANNEXATION PROGRAMME.—The London *Morning Post* of the 17th October, says:—A short telegram from St. Petersburg has told us of the consummation of a great design. The right bank of the Oxus and the delta of that river have been, by order of the Czar, "incorporated with Russia." This means, in other words, that Khiva has passed into Russian possession for ever. At last then, Russia has accomplished the Khivan section of her great design in Central Asia. To all intents and purposes Khiva is hers. The Oxus is life, and subsistence, and locomotion to Khiva; and Russia has laid hold of its mouth and right bank. The whole thing has been done alike quietly and completely. Russia now holds in her hand an additional line of communication towards India. It will now be her game to have as little said as possible about her doings in Khiva. So far as she is concerned, we may be sure that the Khivan question will be allowed to drop. She has the work of improving the river, building additional steamers on the Aral, and consolidating her conquests before she can proceed to make Khiva and the Oxus the stepping-stone to Persia and Balkh. It will now suit Russia best to have England and the world calmly regard the matter as a *fait accompli*, to hush up all differences in the approaching Royal marriage festivities, to launch by-and-bye the great loan which various untoward things have retarded, and so to make good her new position in Central Asia as a check, a standing menace, a diversion, or a means of attack, as circumstances may dictate. It is to be hoped that our rulers will thoroughly grasp the significance of that which has just been so quietly announced.

A PROCESSION OF HORSES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in noticing Sir Arthur Helps's recent work on "Animals and their Masters," makes the following suggestions in reference to the prevention of cruelty:—"It is suggested that it would be a good plan to insist on a periodical and thorough inspection of all draught horses employed in large towns; and, as regards the condition and usage of those driven by cabmen and pedlars, and small tradesmen, there is great need of reform. But undoubtedly many servants take an intelligent pride in the appearance of their horses. There are no finer animals to be seen than the cart and dray horses used by brewers, railway contractors, and manufacturers; in their treatment there is nothing further to be desired; and the same remark applies to horses owned by our large farmers, especially in the Scotch Lowlands. On a certain day in May, all the cart and dray horses in Manchester and Liverpool are paraded four abreast through the principal streets, each one led by the man who has the care of it. The men have been known to employ the whole of the previous night in polishing the coats, plaiting the manes, and arranging the knots of riband for their special favourites; and the procession is a sight well worth witnessing, the more so as many of the animals are of great beauty. It is quite true that the very expression 'dumb animals' should remind us of the fact that animals are unable to represent their wrongs or to express their sufferings as men do; and that this should plead in their behalf for a certain tenderness and sympathy in our treatment of them; but it requires a more or less cultivated mind to appreciate the argument. We should be glad to see the subject dealt with sometimes by the clergy from the pulpit; but though we have heard many sermons, it has never been our lot to listen to one on the sin and folly of cruelty, both deliberate and thoughtless towards any sort of living creature. Yet so much of this kind of thing is constantly practised from sheer ignorance and want of reflection, that such teaching, set forth in language suitable to the audience, is urgently called for."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A Prussian order of merit has been conferred upon Thomas Carlyle.

THE VIRGINIUS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Virginius foundered while being towed into New York harbour. She went down off a point known as Cape Clear.

SPAIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

There is a political crisis at Madrid.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

THURSDAY.

The largest number of persons ever known to come here by train were present to-day to witness the Newcastle Regatta, which was a complete success.

A man named Thomas Tamsett, from Wallsend, was drowned while bathing at Long Beach.

GRAFTON.

THURSDAY.

Intelligence was received at Ballina, on Monday last, of the supposed total loss of the schooner Pilot, Captain Shealer, of Melbourne, bound to Richmond River, but no particulars have come to hand.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.), is bar bound.

The West Hartley and Princess Louise put into the Clarence on Sunday through stress of weather.

The Mary Ann, schooner, has been, for several days, endeavouring to enter the Clarence Heads.

Weather fine.

ARRIVED.—Helen Macgregor (s.)

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The races to-day were well attended. His Excellency the Governor and suite were present. The sport was excellent.

Maiden Plate.—Bonny Blink 1, Gift 2, Index 3, Mistake, Liverpool.

Prince of Wales Stakes.—Garibaldi 1, Optional 2, Mistake 3, Vero, Limerick.

The Great Britain (s.), arrived this morning, and the City of Brisbane (s.), this evening.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

All places of amusement were well attended to-day.

A telegraph operator, named Weston, committed suicide by taking poison.

An accident occurred to an excursion party in Survey Paddock this evening. A furniture van containing eleven persons, mostly women and children, backed into the river at the steepest part. Through the heroic conduct of two men all were saved, but doubt is entertained about the recovery of one child. The scene is described as most heartrending.

All the places of amusement to-night are crammed. Both pantomimes are drawing well.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—R. M. S. Nubia, at 5.15 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

News has been received to the 25th.

It is rumoured that the Shipping Company intend to purchase five of M'Meckan's steamers.

It is reported that gold has been struck at 200 [illegible] level in Tookey's.

The Governor at Dunedin received a [illegible] welcome.

The Governor Blackall (s.) sailed with the Californian mail on the evening of the 22nd.

ARRIVAL.—Nicolina, from Newcastle.

Traffic has commenced on the Onehunga Railway.

A private letter from a Naval officer at Fiji says that the head-quarters of the Naval station is to be changed to New Zealand.

VICTORIA RACING CLUB.

NEW YEAR'S DAY MEETING.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE weather was remarkably fine. His Excellency the Governor and Lady, and a large attendance of the public patronised the course.

Hurdle Race.—A handicap sweepstake of 5 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 100 sovereigns added. About three miles.

Mr. F. Lang's b g W. F., aged, 10 st 3 lbs ... 1

A. H. Bartlett's br g Maori, 6 years, 9 st 4 lbs ... 2

E. Harding's b g Broiga, aged, 9 st 10 lbs ... 3

Seven started. Ulysses and Surprise cut out the running for the first half mile, after which Maori and Broiga led, and W. F. closed up at the Abattoirs, and, having made a good race home with Maori, won by only a short distance. Time, 8 minutes 10 seconds.

Three-year-old Handicap, of 10 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 150 sovereigns added. For three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

Mr. J. Tait's Sylvia Colt, 7 st 8 lbs ... 1

W. Pilgrim's b c Lapidist, 9 st 6 lbs ... 2

Dr. Bather's ch f Azalanta, 7 st 8 lbs ... 3

Only four started. Sultan cut out the running for the first half-mile, after which they were all together. In this way they went round the back of the course, running in a bunch. There was a fine finish, and in the run home the Sylvia Colt obtained a lead by half a length. Time, 2 minutes 55 seconds.

Two-year-old Stakes, a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 200 added, for 2 years old. Colts, 8 st. 10 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 7 lbs. Five furlongs.

Mr. J. B. Harper's b f Blinkbonnie ... 1

E. Jellett's br c The Hook ... 2

Seven started. Stockbridge, the favourite, was never in the race. Blinkbonnie led from the start, and won easily. The Hook made a good effort for second place. Explosion third. Time, 1 minute 6 seconds.

Midsummer Handicap, a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 150 added, for three years old and upwards. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. S. Harding's b g Little Dick, aged, 7 st 8 lbs ... 1

J. Tait's b h The Arrow, 4 years, 8 st ... 2

F. Lewis's b h Blue Peter, 4 years, 7 st 12 lbs ... 3

Nine started, and made a capital race. Flora cut out the running for over a mile, closely followed by Arrow, Newbold, Peter, and Contessa. Under the hill Flora died away. The race with Arrow, Newbold, Little Dick, and Blue Peter was a fine contest, Little Dick winning by about a length and half. Time, 3 minutes 10 seconds.

Handicap Steeplechase.—A handicap sweepstake of 5 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 150 sovereigns added. About three miles.

Mr. G. Watson's ch g Monaloag, aged, 9 st 4 lbs ... 1

J. Cowell's ro g Adonis, aged, 11 st 2 lbs ... 2

F. Glenister's b g Rocket, aged 10 st 4 lbs ... 3

Sybrus led all the way to the last half-mile, when Monaloag and Rocket came up to the front, and Adonis joined them in the straight. There was a good race home, Monaloag winning by three lengths. Time, 6 minutes 7 seconds. Sam Harding on Morris fell in front of the stand and is much injured.

The Canterbury Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 200 added, for 3 years old, 7 st. 1 lb.; 4 years, 9 st.; 5 years, 9 st. 9 lbs.; 6 years and aged, 9 st. 12 lbs. Two miles and a half.

Mr. J. Thompson's b h Don Juan, 4 years ... 1

J. Tait's Sylvia Colt ... 2

W. Pilgrim's b c Lapidist, 3 years ... 3

The Sylvia Colt led till coming up into the straight, when he was passed by Don Juan, who won by a length. The Sylvia Colt swerved at the finish, and beat Lapidist only by a head. Time, 4 minutes 50 seconds.

£100 Plate.—For 3 years old, 7 st. 8 lbs.; 4 years, 9 st.; 5 years, 6 years, and aged, 9 st. 5 lbs. Entrance, 1 sovereign. One mile. The winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns.

Mr. J. W. Woods's br m Constance, 5 years ... 1

J. Oakes's br f Latona, 3 years ... 2

J. Marriott's b g Toothpicker, 6 years ... 3

STRIKE OF CABMEN.—Two advertisements appear in another column, one giving notice that cabmen will not ply for hire this morning, and another calling a meeting of cabmen, for 10 o'clock, to consider matters affecting their interests. The advertisements do not bear any signature; but, from inquiries made last night, it seems that the movement is concurred in by a large number of cab proprietors.

ALL ENGLAND CRICKETERS AT BALLARAT.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE match between Mr. Grace's Eleven and twenty-two of Ballarat commenced to-day (Thursday). The English team went first to the wickets. Jupp was caught by Sweeny, bowled Wills, for 23, and W. G. Grace was caught by W. H. Figgis, bowled Cosstick for 126. Greenwood, not out, 56. Gilbert, bowled Cosstick, 2. G. F. Grace, not out, 10. Sundries, 9. The grand totals thus:—

ALL ENGLAND.—FIRST INNINGS.

Jupp c. Sweeney, b. Wills	23
W. G. Grace, c. Figgis, b. Cosstick	126
Greenwood, not out	56
Gilbert, b. Cosstick	2
G. F. Grace, not out	10
Sundries	9
For three wickets	226

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE accounts which follow show that the first day of the New Year was devoted to festivities, and that the holiday was everywhere observed, and apparently enjoyed. The good order which is characteristic of our public holidays prevailed. The weather was beautifully fine, and we have not heard of any accident of a serious nature to mar the pleasures of the day.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

Patron: His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G. Stewards: Messrs. T. Ivory, R. Driver, T. Page, G. Robins, J. Fowler, J. Curtis, G. Kiss, W. G. Henfrey, L. Uhde. Judge: Richard Driver, M.L.A. Clerk of the course and scales: Mr. W. G. Henfrey. Handicapper: Mr. George Cope. Treasurer: Mr. George Kiss.

One of the most successful meetings ever held by Tattersall's Club, in point of attendance and sport, took place yesterday at Randwick. There were many counter attractions, but the impetus given to matters connected with the Turf by the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, has had a marked effect in increasing the popularity of Randwick, and the majority of holiday makers yesterday wended their ways to the old convincing ground for an afternoon's enjoyment. The omnibus companies had made every preparation for the conveyance of passengers, and so perfect were the arrangements that nothing in the shape of a break-down occurred during the run out. With few exceptions each 'bus was drawn by four horses, and the way in which they rattled along the road must have been refreshing to the old stagers who knew what it was once upon a time to get down and push behind. The road was in very good order, and as there was only a light breeze the dust was too insignificant to cause inconvenience. The Four-in-hand Club did not turn out on this occasion, and there was little novelty to break the monotonous line of 'buses and hansoms. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Robinson, Captain and Mrs. St. John, and Miss Robinson, reached the saddling paddock shortly before the Hurdle Race was run, and remained till the end of the meeting. The Colonial Secretary was also a member of the party, and, although not quite as conversant with Turf matters as Sir Hercules Robinson, appeared to watch the different contests with interest. To attempt a description of what took place in the shape of amusements outside the course would simply be going over well-trodden ground. Everything calculated to entice the loose silver out of the pockets of the spectators was to be seen in front of the Derby and Leger Stands; and the list letters, or itinerant betting men, were as prominent and persevering as ever. There was a remarkable absence of card sharpers, and the police deserve credit for compelling these birds of prey to keep in the background. In the saddling paddock the bookmakers were pretty busy during the afternoon, and, besides being prepared for bets on the races of the day, vociferously assured the public that they were ready to open books upon events far distant. The German Band played an admirable selection of music, and their efforts were duly appreciated by the public. The absence of host O'Brien's familiar face behind the grand-stand bar was remarked by many, but it was understood that in regard to this particular speculation he had cried "enough," and gone in for enjoyment as one of the spectators. The popular Boniface of Tattersall's had been so many years connected with the business of catering at Randwick that it was looked upon almost as an institution, the removal of which would endanger the stability of the old grand stand itself. His relinquishment of the business of caterer is regretted by the frequenters of the saddling paddock, more especially as it will take some time for his successor to get his hand in. The stands were well patronised during each race, and there was an unusually long array of private carriages in the reserve. Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., and Mr. James Herald, the secretary of the club, are to be complimented for the excellent race-cards issued by them, which were so arranged as to ensure a complete record of the winners of the various events, with the weights, names of jockeys, and other information likely to be valuable for future reference. After the second race the luncheon took place, his Excellency the Governor taking the chair, with the Colonial Secretary on his right and Mr. Richard Driver on his left. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. DRIVER proposed the health of his Excellency the Governor. The toast was received by those present with three hearty cheers.

His EXCELLENCY, in reply, spoke as follows:—Mr. Driver, I am much obliged to you for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health, and to you gentlemen for the marked cordiality with which you have responded to the toast. Nothing pleases me more in this splendid new country than to find that the people of New South Wales in their attachment to all good old English sports and amusements are thorough "chips of the old block." (Cheers.) In proof of this it is only necessary to glance round at what is taking place in Sydney and its neighbourhood on a great public holiday like the present. Your beautiful harbour is alive with yachts and yachtsmen, and members of the boating clubs. The parks and open grounds are crowded with cricketers, all intent no doubt on the coming struggle with the All-England Eleven. The members of the Rifle Association are practising at the neighbouring butts, and striving by self-denial and application to qualify themselves for future intercolonial victories. On my way down here I paid a visit to the Albert Ground, where a Highland Gathering was going on, and where Scotchmen were proving that under the Southern cross they have lost none of that athletic skill and power for which their race is conspicuous in northern climes. (Hear, hear.) Whilst here on this picturesque racecourse, it is only necessary to look round to see that a large proportion of our community are warmly attached to the good old sport of horse-racing, and that Tattersall's meeting on New Year's Day is now fairly established as one of the sporting institutions of the country. (Cheers.) For my part I rejoice at all this, because I hold that a taste for manly national out-door amusements is essential to the formation of a sound, healthy, vigorous national character. (Hear, hear.) For the same reason, I think that those well-meaning persons who discourage such enjoyments on the ground that they sometimes lead to abuses and excesses are injudicious and short-sighted in the views which they seek to enforce. (Hear, hear.) People will have amusements. They will seek recreation of one sort or another. You cannot prevent them; and, instead of anathematising such enjoyments and preaching them down as disreputable and demoralising—I say, sympathise with them genially and heartily, and do what can be done to make them go off with moderation and propriety. (Cheers.) Never was better advice offered on this subject than that given by one of the best and most kindhearted of old English divines, who said: "Let the world have their May games and Whitsun ales—their concerts and dancings—their puppet-shows and hobby-horses—their balls and barley-breaks—and whatever sports and recreations please them best, so long as they be followed with discretion." (Cheers.) Concurring as I do thoroughly in this view, I have felt it to be not inconsistent with the obligations of my high office to strive, as I have done ever since my residence amongst you, to identify myself not only with the interests, but with the pleasures of the people. (Loud cheers.) As regards the particular amusement of horse-racing which we are met together here to-day to enjoy, I can only say, that it appears to me to be, when properly carried out, one of the most legitimate sports in which men of means can indulge. Some persons, no doubt, think differently; but I can quote against them the opinion of one of the greatest of living authorities on social questions, and one who has never himself been mixed up with the Turf in any way. I allude to Mr. Gladstone, the present Prime Minister of England, who said of racing, that "it is a noble, manly, distinguished, and in its history a decidedly national amusement." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am sure you will all agree with me that we are much indebted for our present gathering here to-day to the excellence of the arrangements, and I will therefore ask you to unite with me in drinking to the healths of the stewards of the Tattersall's Races, and success to their annual meeting. (Loud applause.)

The toast was vociferously applauded and appropriately responded to, after which the company separated, and went earnestly in search of the winner of the next event. The racing throughout was excellent, and Mr. Henfrey is to be congratulated upon his success with the flag. The judge, timekeeper, secretary, and other officials gave the most unqualified satisfaction. The following is a detailed account of the different events:—

The Hunter's Handicap of 50 sovereigns, or prize of the value (optional to winner), 5 sovereigns each; 1 sovereign forfeit; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize. Nine leaps over hurdles 3 feet 9 inches. About 2½ miles.

Mr. J. Keen's b g Shakespeare, aged (late Paradise) 10 st (M. Bryant) 1
Ryan's ch g Harlequin, aged 10 st 10 lbs (M. Ryan) 2

Betting: 7 to 4 on Shakespeare.

Shakespeare took up the running, but baulked at the first fence, and Harlequin obtained a long lead. Shakespeare got over at the second attempt, but, refusing the next flight of hurdles, and only negotiating them when asked a second time, his chance appeared hopeless when about half the distance had been travelled. Harlequin struck most of the fences, and Shakespeare hit the fence at the distance very heavily, and nearly came down. Harlequin came to grief at the flight of hurdles near the half-mile post, and Shakespeare, who had taken the leaps three times, kindly, getting over cleverly, again took up the command. Ryan lost no time in re-mounting, but although he gained considerably upon the favourite, the latter had too much foot for him, and won with something to spare at the end by six lengths. Time, 6 minutes 6 seconds.

The Maiden Plate of 5 sovereigns each for starters, 100 sovereigns added, for all maiden horses (including winners of two-year-old stakes by carrying a penalty for winning—once, 3 lbs.; twice or more, 5 lbs.; in addition to any penalties incurred after entrance) at the time of entrance. Penalties for winning thereafter—once, 5 lbs.; twice or more, 7 lbs. Second horse, 10 sovereigns from the prize. 1½ mile. 24 entries.

Mr. R. Rowe's b f Viva, by Yattendon—Atalanta, 3 years, 7 st 2 lbs (F. Matthews) 1
T. Ivory's br c Stirling, by Yattendon—Sultana, 3 years, 8 st 3 lbs (including 10 lbs penalty) (T. Bennett) 2
J. D. Little's b c King of the West, by Gemma di Vergy, 3 years, 7 st 5 lbs (Beaumont) 3
D. Mayne's gr g Lycurgus, 4 years, 8 st 12 lbs (T. Foy) 0
A. Allright's br c Excelsior, 3 years, 7 st 12 lbs (including 7 lbs. penalty) (J. Keen) 0
J. S. Smith's b c Speculation, 3 years, 7 st 12 lbs (including 7 lbs. penalty) (W. Duggan) 0
W. Archer's b f Burwood, 3 years, 7 st 2 lbs (Bailey) 0
Dr. Bowker's blk g Sir Solomon, by Lord of the Hills—Maid of the Lake, 4 years, 7 st 7 lbs (Hurley) 0

Betting: 5 to 2 v. Excelsior; 3 to 1 v. Stirling; 4 to 1 each v. Viva and Burwood; 5 to 1 v. any other.

A really grand start was effected at the second attempt, and the lot came round the Denison in a cluster, the colours of Speculation, King of the West, and Viva showing most prominently. King of the West ran to the front at the distance, and led past the stand by two lengths, Lycurgus, Viva, Burwood, Excelsior, and Speculation next in a heap, Sir Solomon six lengths away next, and Stirling, who was slow to get going, last. Burwood went up to King of the West, at Cutts's, and getting to the front at the seven furlongs when passing the seven furlongs post, led along the far side of the course by a length, with Excelsior second, leading Speculation by half a length; King of the West and Lycurgus a length away next, and Sir Solomon and Stirling on terms three lengths off. Burwood held his advantage up the hill attended on by Excelsior, the others, save Sir Solomon, closely packed. At the beginning of the bend Burwood compounded, and Excelsior was left at the front closely attended upon by King of the West, Speculation, Stirling, and Viva. Excelsior died away at the distance, and Speculation following suite, Stirling ran to the front, the next to him being King of the West and Viva. Viva headed King of the West a dozen lengths from home, and, coming with a great rush, caught Bennett napping. The filly got to Stirling's head four lengths from the post, and a rattling finish ensued, Viva winning in the last couple of strides by a short neck; King of the West was third four lengths away, and then followed Excelsior, Sir Solomon, and Lycurgus; and Speculation and Burwood finished absolutely last. Time, 2 minutes 49 3-10 seconds.

Tattersall's Club Cup of 200 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 6 sovs. each; half-forfeit; or entrance fee only if declared by the 29th November, for all horses, 2 miles; second horse, 20 sovs. from the prize. The winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 5 lbs.; two or more, 7 lbs. extra. 26 entries.

Mr. C. Hetherington's ch m Crazy Jane, by Avondale, aged, 7 st. 8 lbs. (Ryalls) 1
A. Allright's br g Sparrowhawk, by Coomassie, aged, 8 st. 13 lbs. (J. Keen) 2
G. H. Weston's gr h Greyskin, by Yattendon, 5 years 8 st (Donnelly) 3
Little's b m Myrtle, 5 years, 8 st 8 lbs (James) 0
R. Rouse's ch m Nydia, 4 years, 8 st 2 lbs (Ramsey) 0
W. H. Hilliard's br h Stanhope, 4 years, 8 st 8 lbs (including 3 lbs penalty) (G. Owen) 0
T. Ivory's br g Wrangler, 5 years, 7 st 8 lbs (Sherringham) 0
C. H. Roberts' ch h Captain Cook, 6 years, 7 st 10 lbs (including 7 lbs penalty) (Hurley) 0
R. Rouse's ch h Lord Lyon, 5 years, 7 st (Matthews) 0
L. Uhde's br h Endeavour, 6 years, 6 st 10 lbs (including 3 lbs over) (Duggan) 0
A. Hollyard's b m Lady Mary, 4 years, 6 st 11 lbs (including 3 lbs penalty) (O'Connor) 0
J. Tate's blk f Evangeline, 3 years, 6 st 5 lbs (Batty) 0

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Greyskin; 3 to 1 v. Lord Lyon; 4 to 1 v. Endeavour; 5 to 1 each v. Myrtle, Stanhope, and Captain Cook; 10 to 1 each v. Evangeline, Crazy Jane, and Lady Mary.

There was an unimportant break away, and then the flag was lowered to a good start, Lord Lyon being the first to show, and Wrangler, who turned round just at the critical moment, lost some ten or a dozen lengths. When they had settled into their strides, Lady Mary joined Lord Lyon, and they went up the hill together, leading Stanhope by a couple of lengths; Myrtle next, two lengths away, and Greyskin and Wrangler were close on the Mudgee mare's quarter. The two leaders went by the stand together, four lengths clear of Myrtle, after whom came Greyskin, Stanhope, Sparrowhawk, and Crazy Jane. Lady Mary had a little the best of it round the Tan turn, and went by Cutts's with Lord Lyon's head at her girths, Myrtle next, and Greyskin, Stanhope, Sparrowhawk, and Wrangler following in Indian file. Between Cutts's and the seven furlongs post Donnelly took Greyskin to the front, and he conducted them to the far side of the course where Lady Mary and Lord Lyon were beaten, and Sparrowhawk and Myrtle went on second and third, with Captain Cook at the head of the van and sadly in trouble. Before reaching the bottom of the hill Stanhope, Wrangler, and Crazy Jane began to improve their positions, but the two first-named got into difficulties a few strides further on, and joined Endeavour and Captain Cook in the rear. The weight told on Myrtle at the top of the hill, and at the half-mile post Crazy Jane had worked herself into third place. When rounding the Denison turn Greyskin had nearly a length the best of Sparrowhawk who held a slight lead of Crazy Jane, and although Stanhope had bidden farewell to the beaten field, there was nothing in it but the first three as they turned into the straight. When fairly between the rails Sparrowhawk got on terms with Greyskin, and after racing a few strides the favourite cried enough. Sparrowhawk was not left long with the lead, however, as Crazy Jane challenged him as soon as he had disposed of Greyskin, and getting on terms with him a hundred yards from home, beat him cleverly by a long length. Greyskin was third, four lengths off; Lord Lyon fourth, about the same distance from Greyskin; then followed Wrangler, Stanhope, Lady Mary, Myrtle, and Nydia, the last two being Endeavour and Captain Cook. Time 3 minutes 39½ seconds.

Two-Year-Old Stakes, a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, half-forfeit, or 2 sovereigns only if declared by 1st December, 1873, with 100 sovereigns added. For two-year-olds: colts, 8 st 10 lbs; fillies, 8 st 7 lbs. Five furlongs.

Mr. A. Allright's Cortlande, by New Warrior—Io, 8 st 7 lbs (T. Brown) 1
G. Mayo's Iago, by New Warrior—Norma, 8 st 10 lbs (Bryant) 2
Tait's b c Melbourne, by Panic—Myth, 8 st 10 lbs (Cavanagh) 3
G. Baldwin's b c Buccaneer, by Kingston—Calliope, 8 st 10 lbs (J. Sherringham) 0
R. Rouse's br c Euclid, 8 st 10 lbs (Ramsay) 0
A. Town's b f, by Tarragon—Rose of Australia, 8 st 7 lbs (Shields) 0

Betting: 10 to 8 v. Cortlande, 5 to 2 v. Iago, 3 to 1 v. Melbourne, 6 to 1 v. any other.

When the signal was given the lot jumped off together, but Euclid swerving before they had settled into their places lost eight or ten lengths. Cortlande went to the front at once, followed by Iago and Buccaneer. The favourite drew away at the half-mile post and led round the last turn—Iago, Buccaneer, the Rose of Australia filly, and Melbourne following with a length between each. Melbourne ran past Mr. Town's filly at the beginning of the rails, but had not sufficient pace to interfere with the two New Warriors. Iago made a determined effort at the distance, but the filly came away when asked, and won comfortably by four lengths from Iago, who swerved right across the running when three or four lengths from home. Melbourne was third, six lengths from Iago; the Rose of Australia filly was within a couple of lengths of Melbourne, and Euclid finished last. Time, 1 minute 5 seconds.

The Tattersall's Stakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 60 sovereigns added; weight for age; winner of any race of the value of £50 at the time of starting to carry 5 lbs. extra; £100, 7 lbs.; £150, 10 lbs.; £200, 14 lbs.; above that amount, 21 lbs. One mile. 14 entries.

Mr. J. Tait's b h J. L., by Kingston—Fanny Bedlam, 5 years, 9 st 10 lbs (including 7 lbs penalty) (J. Ashworth) 1
J. D. Little's b c King of the West, 3 years, 8 st 4 lbs (including 7 lbs penalty) (Bryant) 2
A. Allright's br c Excelsior, 3 years, 8 st 1 lb (including 7 lbs penalty) (J. Keen) 3
T. Ivory's blk h Sultan, 4 years 8 st 8 lbs (Bennett) 0
G. Osborne's br c Syren, 4 years, 8 st 8 lbs (Duggan) 0
J. Keane's f Hussy, 3 years, 7 st 2 lbs (Lawson) 0
R. Rouse's b f Viva, 3 years, 7 st 13 lbs (including 7 lbs penalty) (Matthews) 0

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Viva, 5 to 2 each v. Hussy and Excelsior, 3 to 1 v. J. L.

J. L. jumped away with a slight lead, the others, except Syren, getting off in a bunch. J. L. was steadied after going a few strides, and Hussy, assuming the command, led along the far side of the course—Excelsior, Sultan, King of the West, and J. L. following in order. Hussy forced the pace up the hill and to the last turn, where she died away, and King of the West and Excelsior, on terms, were left at the front, with J. L. on the outside next, and going well. Excelsior had enough before passing the distance, and J. L., on whom Ashworth rode in his old "form," catching the Mudgee colt when opposite the St. Leger Stand, beat him cleverly by a length and a half. Excelsior was third, two lengths from King of the West, and Viva finished next, three lengths from the Newcastle colt, and then came Hussy, Sultan, and Syren. Time, 1 minute 47 seconds.

Sixth Race.—The Free Handicap of 100 sovereigns; weights to be declared 29th December; the winner of Tattersall's Cup to carry a penalty of 10 lbs. Once round and a distance.

Mr. R. Rouse's ch h Lord Lyon, by Kingston, 5 years, 7 st 7 lbs (Matthews) 1
A. Hollyard's b m Lady Mary, by New Warrior, 4 years, 6 st 8 lbs (Cleary) 2
J. S. Smith's ch g Wombo, by Flover, 5 years 6 st [illegible] (O'Connor) (late King of the Ring) 3
J. D. Little's b m Myrtle, 5 years, 7 st 8 lbs (James) 0
W. H. Hilliard's b h Stanhope, 4 years, 7 st 8 lbs (Syren) 0
G. H. Weston's gr h Greyskin, 5 years, 8 st 8 lbs (Donnelly) 0
J. Tait's b h J. L., 5 years, 7 st 8 lbs (Lawson) 0
A. Allright's br g Sparrowhawk, aged, 7 st 4 lbs (J. Keen) 0
T. Ivory's br c Stirling, 3 years, 7 st (Sherringham) 0
J. S. Smith's b c Speculation, 3 years, 6 st 12 lbs (Duggan) 0
C. Roberts's blk or br m Veronica, 5 years, 6 st 11 lbs, including 4 lbs over (Hurley) 0
G. Hall's ch h Merry Monarch, 4 years, 6 st 7 lbs (Williams) 0
W. H. [illegible]'s gr g Sweetbriar, 4 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Shields) 0
J. Redmile's br c Sarbox, 4 years, 6 st (Woolbarrow) 0
D. Mayne's b m Andromeda, 4 years, 6 st 12 lbs (Waters) 0
T. Shore's b g Mark, 3 years, 6 st 7 lbs (Watley) 0

Betting: 3 to 1 each v. Stirling and Andromeda, 4 to 1 v. Wombo, 5 to 1 each v. J. L., Lord Lyon, and Greyskin, 8 to 1 v. Myrtle, 10 to 1 v. any other.

Another excellent start sent them away, Veronica and Mark in the centre showing clear of their horses. Andromeda and Mark led by the stand, locked together; Sweetbriar and Lady Mary next in order; the others in a troop, and Speculation last. After rounding the turn, Andromeda was taken to the front, and, making the pace a cracker, led Sweetbriar by three lengths to the back of the course, Lady Mary going on third, leading Myrtle by a couple of lengths; and after Myrtle succeeded Stanhope, Wombo, and Lord Lyon—the remainder of the large field being too close together for us to make out the colours. Andromeda led along the far side of the course and up the hill by ten or a dozen lengths. Sweetbriar melted away when half a mile from home, and Lady Mary ran into second place; while J. L. and Lord Lyon left the beaten ruck, and began to overhaul the two mares. The great pace she had made told on Andromeda soon after she turned into the straight, and she beat a speedy retreat, leaving Lady Mary at the head of affairs, but with Lord Lyon and J. L. hard upon her. Lord Lyon wore down the mare a dozen lengths from home, and won comfortably at the finish by a short length. Wombo came with a great rush from the distance, and heading J. L. ran Lady Mary to a neck for second place. J. L. was a tolerable fourth, Andromeda fifth, and then followed Greyskin, Myrtle, Stirling, and Sparrowhawk, and Speculation made the last link of a very long chain. Time, 2 minutes 26 6-10 seconds.

THE HIGHLAND GATHERING.

Notwithstanding the large number of counter attractions elsewhere, the sixth annual Highland Gathering found numerous patrons, between 5000 and 6000 persons making their way to the Albert Ground in the course of the day. The comparative mildness of the weather and the quantity and variety of the attractions made the affair pass off very successfully.

The first to take the field were the Highland Brigade, the men assembling under Captain Campbell, at Hyde Park by about 10 o'clock. They proceeded to the Albert Ground without delay. The Vernon boys were also as usual permitted to participate in the amusements of the day, both as spectators and as competitors in some of the events—prizes being reserved for them. A corner of the grand stand was set apart for the accommodation of these youngsters; and probably yesterday will long be considered a "red letter day" by them. The public were conveyed to the ground by omnibuses, which plied at short intervals, and were liberally patronised. A noteworthy improvement in the arrangements made for the accommodation of the public was the putting up of awnings over the terraces on the north-eastern side of the ground. The shade and shelter thus afforded were eagerly availed of by large numbers of persons, who must otherwise have been compelled to endure the heat of the day without any protection. The coup d'œil from the pavilion or grand stand, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was extremely picturesque. The quaint Highland attire formed a pleasant contrast to the quieter costume of the civilians; and the Scotsmen, as a matter of course, mustered very strong on the occasion. Besides the officers and members of the Duke of Edinburgh Highlanders, and the pipers, there were many civilians who had mounted the "garb of old Gaul;" most of the equipments being extremely handsome and costly. There was a raised platform about the centre of the ring for the dancing and piping, and round about the reserved enclosure surged the gay crowd of holiday makers. There were a number of refreshment stalls for the dispensing of creature comforts; and a merry-go-round for the amusement of the juveniles, of whom there was a great concourse. As will be perceived by the subjoined summary, there was no lack of variety in the various athletic sports, &c. Besides the strains of the pipes, melody was discoursed at intervals by the Artillery Band. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Robinson, Captain St. John, A.D.C., and other members of his family arrived at an early hour, and was received by the members of the Ministry present, viz.—The Hon. Henry Parkes, the Hon. G. A. Lloyd, the Hon. J. S. Farnell, and the Hon. J. Sutherland. There was a guard of honour formed of the Highland Brigade. His Excellency and suite were conducted to the grand stand, a portion of which had been reserved for their special accommodation, and handsomely furnished. Amongst the other visitors were the Hon. John Hay (President of the Legislative Council), Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Major Airey, Mr. S. S. Goold, Mayor of Sydney, and others. Sergeant A. F. Telfer took charge of the starting in all matches for competition, and Mr. B. de Lissa undertook the same duties in connection with the All-Comers' Matches; Mr. W. King acted as judge of dancing, and Lieutenant H. J. Chisholm as hon. secretary.

About 1 o'clock the committee sat down to lunch. Captain Campbell occupied the chair, having on his right the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. S. S. Goold), and on his left the Hon. J. S. Farnell. The Hon. John Sutherland occupied the vice-chair. Several toasts were proposed; amongst them "The Highland Gathering," by the vice-chairman; the "Ministry," by the chairman, to which the Hon. J. S. Farnell responded; the "Patrons of the Highland Gathering," by the chairman, the Hon. A. Campbell responding; "The Governor and Lady Robinson," by Mr. W. Neill.

The following are the events which took place:—

Flat Race.—Quarter of a mile; for boys under fifteen years. Three prizes—£2, £1, and 10s. Seven to compete, or no third prize.

C. Prince 1
J. Marshall 2
J. Barry 3

New Year's Gift (Handicap).—100 yards, in divisions; open to all comers. First prize, £16; second, £6; third, £2. Entrance, 5s. To be competed for at three distances, viz., 100 (to be run in divisions), 440, and 880 yards, to be run in such order as the committee may determine. The competitor scoring the greatest number of points shall be the winner, and the number of points at each distance shall be, for the first, 5; for the second, 3; and for the third, 2. In the event of a tie in the aggregate score, competitors shall run off at the 440 yards distance.

FIRST DIVISION.

J. Walsh, 3 yards 1
L. Pyke, 3 yards 2
G. Smith, 10 yards 3
J. Dixon, scratch
F. Duncan, 5 yards
W. Harder, 5 yards
G. E. Watson, 12 yards

SECOND DIVISION.

C. Bannerman, 8 yards 1
J. H. Goobberah (aboriginal), 6 yards 2
T. Foster, 2 yards 3
H. Thompson, 1 yard
C. Carver, 3 yards
Charles Jones, 5 yards
T. O'Connor, 10 yards
D. Forbes, 8 yards

In the first division seven started. It was a capital race throughout. J. Walsh (6 yards) came in first, L. Pyke (3 yards) second, and G. Smith (10 yards) third. In the second division eight started. This was a very close race, well contested. C. Bannerman (8 yards) came in first, J. H. Goobberah (6 yards) second, T. Foster (2 yards) third. The six winners subsequently ran off for prizes. After one or two feints, a splendid start was effected, the competitors stepping forward on the instant of the report of the pistol. Before crossing half over the course, Walsh had a good lead of a dozen yards, and in reality had the race completely in his own hands. The aboriginal Goobberah made a strenuous effort for third place, but was distanced by Foster. The winners were

J. Walsh 1
C. Bannerman 2
F. Foster 3

Second event of the New Year's Gift, 880 yards. Thirteen competitors started, as follows:—

L. Pyke, scratch 1
D. Forbes, 37 yards 2
G. Smith, 28 yards 3
C. Carver, 17 yards
T. O'Connor, 35 yards
H. Thompson, 40 yards
C. Jones, 25 yards
F. Duncan, 35 yards
G. E. Watson, 60 yards
C. Bannerman, 28 yards
W. Harder, 25 yards
J. H. Goobberah, aboriginal, 25 yards
T. Foster, 35 yards

Third Event of the New Year's Gift, 440 yards.—Walsh and Forbes won an equal number of points, namely, eight; Pyke was seven. The two former, later in the afternoon, ran off a final heat. It was a splendid race. For two-thirds of the distance Forbes maintained a lead; but, when nearing the pavilion, Walsh put on a spurt, and succeeded in coming in a winner by two or three yards.

J. Walsh, 10 yards 1
D. Forbes, 24 yards 2
L. Pyke, 1 yard 3
H. Thompson, 9 yards
T. O'Connor, 18 yards
G. Smith, 20 yards
C. Jones, 11 yards
F. Duncan, 11 yards
T. Foster, 12 yards
C. Bannerman, 18 yards
W. Hardie, 11 yards

Hornpipe.—This was danced by D. Hayes, one of the Vernon boys; and by a little girl, Lucy Osborne, 5 years of age. They both did great credit to their teachers, their dancing provoking rounds of applause from the spectators. Lady Robinson expressed her interest in the children by sending for them, and complimenting them on their excellent dancing. In addition to a special prize, a few gentlemen subscribed small sums to present to the boy.

Walking Match, three-quarters of a mile (handicap).—For members of Highland Brigade. First prize, £3; second, £2; third, £1. Six to compete, or no second or third prize.

M. Campbell, No. 2, scratch 1
E. Bethel, No. 2, 40 yards 2
A. F. M'Donald, No. 2, 30 yards 3
J. M'Rae, 30 yards
A. Shaw, No. 1, 46 yards

In the second round Campbell, who was walking well, passed M'Donald, and gradually overhauled Bethel, and before the race was completed put about 200 yards between them. Campbell and Bethel kept pretty well together from the second lap until the finish, Campbell coming in only two or three yards ahead of his opponent.

Gillie Callum.—First prize, £2; second, £1; three to compete or no second prize. This event was not decided.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—First prize, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s. Four to compete, or no second prize. There were two competitors, Messrs. H. M. Thompson and J. Ferguson. The former carried off the prize, clearing 42 feet.

Sack Hurdle Race.—150 yards. First prize, £2; second, £1; third, 10s. 6d. Seven to compete or no second and third prizes. Entrance, 1s. There were five competitors. W. M'Kelso was the winner, H. Thompson getting second place. This event caused an immense amount of amusement, from the grotesque appearance and movements of the competitors. There was only one spill, and that was by a seaman.

Putting the 18-lb. Shot.—First prize, £1 10s.; second, 15s. Entrance, 1s. Four to compete, or no second prize. The first prize was won by R. Coulter, who succeeded in putting the shot 28 feet 4 inches.

Walking Match for all Volunteers in Marching Order.—Three-quarters of a mile (handicap). First prize, 3 sovereigns; second, 2 sovereigns; third, 1 sovereign. Six to compete, or no second or third prize. Entrance, 1s. Boots to be inspected. Eight competitors started in this event, but they were all disqualified but three, on account of unfair walking. The successful competitors were:—

T. W. Harricks, B. M., 1st S. B. 1
J. E. Spencer, No. 1, S. B. 2
A. Campbell, No. 2, D. E. H. 3

Throwing the Light Hammer.—First prize, £1 10s.; second, 15s.; entrance, 1s. There were four entries. The first prize was won by W. Ferguson, who threw the hammer 79 feet 4 inches; the second prize was taken by R. Toby, who threw the implement 65 feet 2 inches.

Singlestick Play, for Seamen of Ships-of-War or Merchant Service.—First prize, £2 2s.; second prize, £1 1s. Entrance, free. There were four entries. Gillan won the first prize; Baker being awarded the second.

Sailors' Hornpipe.—First prize, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s. Entrance, free. None but bona fide acting seamen were allowed to compete for this. Four to compete or no second prize. There were only two competitors, namely, Watson "Dido," and Ramsey. The dancing was far above the average, that of Watson being especially good, entitling him to first prize.

Reels.—First prize, £2; three prizes of £1 each. Mr. Hamilton was awarded first prize. Messrs. Binder, Culbert, and Major receiving £1 each.

Flat Race.—One-quarter of a mile (in divisions).—First prize, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.; 3rd, 10s. 6d. For seamen of all nations, either men-of-war's men or those belonging to the merchant service. Entrance, free. In addition to the above prizes, further prizes of £1 10s. and 15s. for the two seamen who are dressed in the most comical costume. The winners of the race were Messrs. Potter (1), Watson (2), and Gillans (3). Eight competitors started, but most of them gave up before the race was finished. The prize for comical costume was deservedly earned by H. Boys and H. Turner, of H.M.S. Dido.

Highland Piping.—Marches, strathspeys, reels. The competitors at the time of entry to name three tunes appropriate to each of the above, from which the committee will make selections. Entrance, 2s. A special prize of £5 for winner of two out of three events, and a further prize of £2 2s. for the remaining event. This has always been found a difficult contest for the judges to decide. In order that no personal feeling should influence their decision, the judges were placed with their backs to the players. For marches, the first prize went to J. Campbell; the second to Mr. Culbert. For strathspeys, the first prize was won by A. Campbell, the second by Mr. Culbert. For reels, the first prize went to J. Campbell, the second to Mr. Ramsay. J. Campbell won also the special prize.

Walking Match (all comers).—One mile and a half (handicap). 1st prize, £7; 2nd, £3; 3rd, £1. Entrance, 2s.

G. W. Daston, scratch 1
J. M'Farlane, 10 yards 2
G. Luby, 200 yards 3
C. B. Fisher, 70 yards
G. Franklin, 50 yards
J. M'Grath, 130 yards
J. Honan, 130 yards
H. Garty, 130 yards
J. Cunningham, 160 yards
W. Hensbry, 160 yards

Tossing the Caber.—First prize, £1 10s.; second, 15s. Entrance, 1s. There were three competitors. W. Ferguson won the first prize.

Flat Race, Highland Brigade; 150 yards (handicap).—1st prize, £3 3s.; 2nd, £1 10s.; 3rd, 15s. Entrance, 1s. Five to compete, or no second or third prizes. J. Morris and E. Bethel ran a dead heat, Macdonald getting third place. In the run off for first place, Bethel won by about two yards.

Highland Fling.—1st prize, £3; 2nd, £1 10s. And also a champion gold medal will be presented by the committee to the best dancer who makes the most points two years in succession. Mr. Major was adjudged to be the best dancer; J. W. Pender, of West Maitland, standing next. The competition will have to be continued by Major next year.

Running High Leap.—1st prize, £2 2s.; 2nd, £1. Entrance, 1s. There were two competitors—C. Macmahon and W. Ferguson. The latter cleared 5 feet 2 inches, and was awarded the prize.

Highland Fling.—Miss Arnold, six or seven years of age, danced a Highland Fling in excellent style, and is to be awarded a special prize. She is a pupil of Miss King.

Highland Dancing (for Boys). Highland Fling, in costume—1st prize, £2; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s. W. C. West, 1st prize; W. Good, 2nd prize; G. Stephen, 3rd prize.

Pole Vaulting.—Entrance, 1s. 1st prize, £5 5s. or trophy; 2nd, £2 2s. or trophy. Six entries. W. Ferguson won 1st prize, clearing, in fine style, a height of 8 feet 10 inches; R. Toby got 2nd prize by clearing 8 feet 9 inches.

Best Dressed Highland Boy.—Four prizes £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. Special prizes for the best dressed Highland Lass, will be presented by the Committee. A special prize of £5 was presented by Mr. Colin A. Fraser, of Inverell, for the best dressed Highland Boy. The first prize was awarded to Master D. Campbell; second prize to Master W. Campbell, and the third to Master G. Ainslie. Three young lasses presented themselves, and were adjudged to be equally well dressed.

For Boys of the Vernon, 150 yards.—Prizes, 15s., 10s., and 5s. Presented by Mr. H. Simpson. The first prize was carried off by a youth named Dawes, the second by a youth named Coulthorpe.

The sports were not concluded until after 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD BAZAAR.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the bazaar in aid of the fund for the reduction of the debt on the new House of the Good Shepherd, in Pitt-street South, was opened by the Coadjutor Archbishop (Dr. Vaughan), who was received outside St. Francis Hall, Haymarket (where the bazaar is being held), by Dean Sheridan, the members of the St. Francis Guild of Australian Brothers of Temperance, several clergymen, and others. When the Archbishop had been conducted to the platform at the southern extremity of the Hall, Mr. E. Smith read an address from the spiritual directors, officers, and teachers of the St. Francis de Sales Christian Doctrine confraternity of Sydney. In this address the confraternity desired to give the Archbishop a cordial welcome to the shores of Australia on the first opportunity that had presented itself since his arrival. They asked his prayers and patronage on behalf of the society. The address went on to state that the labours of the society had been crowned with a consoling measure of success, and that the confraternity numbered forty-five male and female instructors, who taught, every Sunday, an average of 450 children. The members hoped that as often as his many engagements would permit he would visit them. The address concluded with a wish that Dr. Vaughan "might have many happy years of episcopal labour in this portion of the Divine Saviour's vineyard." In reply the Coadjutor-Archbishop said that he thanked them very sincerely for the kind and encouraging words which had just been read to him by their president. As they might imagine, he had but recently bade adieu, and that practically for ever, to old ties and associations. But if anything could soften such a separation it was the cordial welcome and Christian love of those amongst whom his lot had been so happily cast; indeed after all it was a pleasing thing to leave all things in the service of the Good Shepherd, and to prove to Him by deed as well as by word that He held the first place in our hearts, and ruled dominant in our intellects. He felt in his mind that those who had addressed him had been entrusted with one of the sweetest offices which could be bestowed upon Christian men and women. Superficial observers might imagine that the children whom they instructed in "the way of life" were too young and too childish to be deeply impressed, and lastingly influenced by your teachings and example; but such is very far from being the case. One of the keenest of English philosophers—a man without, perhaps, a single Catholic tendency—has expressed his opinion that early childhood is the very time of all others in which the mind or heart of the future man or woman is most indelibly impressed for future good or evil. It was a trite saying, that "the boy is father of the man." What did that mean but that the influences and impressions made on the plastic intelligence, heart, and soul of the child when his being is fresh and pure from the hands of the Creator, are those which practically give the future bias to his career, and colour with an abiding influence the tenor of his manly life. Do not imagine then that because children are the objects of your solicitude, and not grown men and women, that you are engaged in work of secondary importance. Yes, it is to mould and model the soft, and yielding clay, and to stamp it with the image of Catholic purity and perfection. Yes, it is to sow the seed on the virgin soil, and to tend it carefully and tenderly. It is your noble privilege to open Heaven's gates as it were, to the expanding mind and to teach the rising generation—the Catholic people of this lovely city—that though the earth and all it contains is very good and beautiful, as God made it, still that there is prepared for them a lasting city, where there is no winter, but a spring-tide everlasting. Thus learning to become citizens of heaven, they will become honourable and useful citizens of earth—thus doing their duty to God, they will all the more surely do their duty by man—for the soul of man is not divided. It is one and simple, and if its acts and thoughts are pure, holy, and undefiled in one relation, it will be difficult for them not to be so in another. He thanked them once more for their welcome address, and he was glad to promise that he would do all that lay in him to promote their excellent confraternity, and to encourage their labours in so holy and excellent a work. Mr. Gilchrist, as secretary, then read an address from the St. Francis division of the Australian Catholic Brothers of Temperance. In the first place it congratulated the Archbishop on his safe arrival, and asked his blessing on their efforts in the cause of mutual co-operation and social reform. The address mentioned that there were 9000 members in the Temperance Associations, out of which 120 were connected with a single society, besides a sisterhood 100 strong. The association had been successful in spite of many obstacles in the way. In conclusion, the association asked the Archbishop to patronise and aid in promoting the objects of this association. In reply to this address, Dr. Vaughan said that he thanked them very much for the cheering words of welcome which they had accorded to him. He felt it an honour to be addressed by persons calling themselves Australian Catholic Brothers of Temperance—for they thus identified themselves with one of the most beautiful and most prolific countries of the world—a country which had a vast future of undefined import lying before it. They thus identified themselves by the word "Catholic" with the wide-spread and infallible Church of Christ, who knew no nationality—for she gathered in her wide and Catholic embrace all the nations of the world without distinction. And they called themselves "Brothers of Temperance," which he took to signify men harmoniously joined together to witness to each other and the world that self-restraint was one of the great principles of the well-being of States and of the happiness of peoples. An army of 9000 men, who, under fair discipline, carried on a peaceful war against our greatest, or one of our greatest social enemies, could not be brought together in vain. The master principle which they embodied and represented, whilst it acted upon and informed each one of themselves, exerted its sway far beyond its own immediate neighbourhood, and, without their being conscious of it, brought its force to bear upon the whole community at large. It was gratifying to hear of the moral and intellectual improvement which had been brought about by their powerful association. This principle, as he called it, of self-restraint, must of necessity produce its fruits, or, to speak more accurately, must through its own native force expel the obstacles to self-improvement, to intellectual culture, and to domestic happiness, which luxuriated in a soul that was the slave of passion or a prey to the fierce demon of drink. Remove these impediments and steadily maintain the saving principle on which their association was based, and great would be the benefit to themselves individually, to social life, and to the colonial prosperity of the Catholic community in this flourishing portion of Australasia. As to himself, they could count upon his most cordial encouragement and support. They were assisting, greatly assisting, the labours of the priest in christianising the world. They were doing for themselves what no one could do for them, for the most he could promise was to give them his best assistance and kindest wishes and his earnest prayers—and of them he could promise them a share proportionate to the influence, importance, and success of their admirable institution.

The Archbishop, who was loudly cheered, on several occasions during his replies to the addresses, had previously in a few well chosen words declared the bazaar to be opened. One address has already been illuminated by Mr. J. Fitzjohn Hall, while the other is being got up by him in a similar manner. There were several hundreds of persons present during the afternoon and evening, most of whom were purchasers. The hall was very neatly decorated. The St. Francis band played popular selections of music during the course of the day. There were nearly twenty stalls, the ladies attending which were most indefatigable in their appeals to the gentlemen present, with results which were highly satisfactory. Stall No. 1 had a very fine show of pictures and articles of furniture embroidered in Berlin wool, besides artificial flowers and fruits and some curious-looking caskets of Chinese workmanship. Stall No. 2 had a very fair show of paintings in oil, in addition to numerous fancy articles. The exhibits at No. 3 comprised a number of pretty pictures, among which was a representation of the Virgin Mary, after Rubens. At No. 4 there were some attractive pictures and stuffed birds in cases, and fancy goods; while No. 5 had also paintings and articles of embroidery of great beauty. No. 6 displayed a copy of the "Virgin and Child," after Sasso Ferrato, and a large assortment of fancy work; this was also the case with No. 7, which had also a good show of brilliantly-dressed dolls. No. 8 was largely stocked with very ornamental articles of furniture. No. 9 was decorated with several fine portraits, workboxes, &c. No. 10 had a fair display of artificial fruit, children's clothing, and engravings. No. 11 had quite an imposing display of fancy goods of various kinds, including some pretty artificial flowers. At No. 12, there was a fine assortment of needlework; 13 had pictures and fancy work; 14 had toys and articles of ornament; and 15, besides some elegant articles of furniture, had a fine group of aboriginal, very natural-like, modelled in clay. No. 17 was devoted to the exhibition of cut flowers and flowering plants, among which was a Cobea, of considerable beauty, entitled the "Pride of Sydney." Stalls 16 and 18 were devoted to the sale of cakes, fruit, and temperance beverages.

EXHIBITION BUILDING: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—Yesterday, at the Exhibition Building, in Prince Alfred Park, the first day of the new year was celebrated with many attractive novelties, and was (throughout the day) largely patronised by the people of Sydney, and by country visitors. In the morning there was (lived by 10 o'clock) a very fair show of patronage and support, which increased, hour by hour, during the day, until in the evening the whole edifice was thronged with men, women, and children. The first divertissement was the first part of the great Indian Mutiny, in which (besides effective topographical illustrations) there was from the outbreak at Meerut to the massacre at Shansi a striking representation of the chief incidents of that distracted time. Mr. W. G. Broadhurst next followed with favourite selections on the grand pianoforte, which were well received and then came a laughable nerve minstrel interlude—"The Longtailed Blues." Mr. George Loyal thereafter executed his startling aerial performance on the tight-rope, at the height of seventy feet above the floor of the edifice—up in the uppermost arch of the roof. A more extraordinary and more successful series of feats than those thus presented has not been seen in Sydney. In the afternoon there was a grand organ solo, by Mr. Broadhurst; the second part of the diorama of the Indian Mutiny; performances by Mr. Loyal and Miss Nyra on the double trapeze; O'Neil's punch and judy, the negro eccentricities of Burgess and Lockyer, organ solos, comic songs, and other racy amusements. The elegant and daring performances of Nyra excited the most intense interest, and were received with enthusiastic applause. At sunset the building was lighted up, and the number of the visitors began to be largely increased, until, at 9 o'clock, between eight and ten thousand persons must have been in the building, and many hundreds more outside who were unable to obtain admittance. The night was fair and cool, and very great interest in the drawing, doubtless, increased the attendance. At nine o'clock it was announced that the proceeds arising from the sale of the lottery tickets was £882 10s.—over 22,050 tickets having been sold. The golden wheel was taken to the dais, at the north end of the hall, where a hole was cut in it, from which Mr. S. S. Goold (the Mayor of Sydney) drew one hundred tickets, for each one of which prizes had been assigned. The first two prize tickets were 17,308 and 1921, each entitling its owner to receive a handsome drawing-room suite valued at 30 guineas. The third fortunate ticket was numbered 20,237, the owner of which was entitled to a beautiful walnut drawing-room table, valued at ten guineas. The fourth prize ticket was No. 7709, which represented a beautiful clock worth five guineas. The fifth prize was No. 13,125, a lady's watch and gold chain, also valued at five guineas. The next successive prizes were for the owners of tickets numbered 13,736, 13,575, and 289—each entitling the owner to a prize worth five guineas. No. 11,948 entitled the owner to a chiffoniere worth £5 5s.; No. 21,853, two electroplated cake baskets; Nos. 19,980, 17,686, and 16,385, to prizes also worth three guineas; and No. 2480, and eighty-six other numbers to prizes worth two guineas and under. Mr. Neill and several other gentlemen assisted the new Mayor in drawing the tickets and announcing the numbers—everything being managed in such a manner as to give the greatest satisfaction. The whole arrangements reflected great credit on the untiring energy of Mr. W. S. Campbell. It was understood that all the numbers are to be advertised in the papers. The charities to be assisted by this drawing are the Randwick Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the Ragged Schools, the Female Refuge, the House of the Good Shepherd, the School of Industry, the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, and the Sydney Hebrew Philanthropic and Orphan Society. At the drawing of the prizes between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was a dense throng in the building, and the heat was almost insufferable; but good humour and order throughout prevailed. The whole affair was a very brilliant success.

COOGEE AND BONDI BAYS.—Some hundreds of persons availed themselves of the holiday and the beautiful weather and took a trip to either Coogee or Bondi Bays yesterday. The omnibuses were crowded throughout the day, and there were also vehicles innumerable, of all descriptions—carriages, buggies, cabs, coaches, and furniture vans—all fully loaded with merry holiday-makers, and very suggestive baskets, hampers, and parcels—indicative of ample provision for the wants of exhausted nature. On arriving at the sea-side the vehicles (except the omnibuses, which quickly returned for another living freight) were safely moored in the bush; the horses were turned out to graze, and the excursionists dispersed in different directions to seek amusement in such fashions as suited their several predilections. Games of cricket, croquet, rounders, football, and quoits were instituted in suitable localities, and rambles were indulged in either by the seashore or in the bush. Many of the youngsters found amusement in wading in the pools among the rocks, while others employed themselves in climbing the most precipitous places they could find, apparently for the mere pleasure of putting their necks in danger. When the sun had fairly passed the meridian, the baskets and parcels of provisions were opened, and the contents discussed with a zest that a pleasant trip and a delicious cool sea breeze always give. After this the various amusements were resumed, and kept up with spirit until the declining sun gave the signal for a return to home; and brought to a conclusion a very delightful day. The hotel of Mr. Montefiore at Coogee, and that of Mr. Bluck, at Bondi, were both well patronised throughout the day.

BROKEN BAY.—In consequence of the success which attended the steam excursion to Broken Bay on Boxing Day, the steamer Illalong made another trip yesterday, and was again well patronised. The weather was most favourable for a sea-trip, and very few of the excursionists suffered from the effects of mal-de-mer. The steamer cruised about the Hawkesbury for some time, giving those on board an opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery, and returned to Sydney at dusk, landing her passengers in safety.

CLONTARF.—A more than usually extensive programme of performances was arranged for yesterday, with inducements to holiday makers to visit this favourite place of amusement. The steamers Hunter and Kiama were chartered to run through the day, making alternate trips; and, notwithstanding the many counter attractions at other places, these gardens were remarkably well patronised, especially as the steamers' fare included admission to the performances of a good band of coloured minstrels, and of a wire walker and equilibrist. Dancing was also kept up very spiritedly notwithstanding the heat—in the new pavilion, a brass band furnishing enlivening music for the occasion. The last boat left before dark.

CREMORNE BAY.—These pleasure-grounds appear to have been completely monopolised for some time past by the Protestant Alliance, as some branch of that body holds a public picnic there upon every holiday. Yesterday the grand arrangements were under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, it being their twelfth annual picnic. Four steamers were engaged in taking visitors to and fro, and amusements of every kind were provided, not the least being the brass band, to the strains of which the younger amongst the excursionists kept up dancing throughout the day. One very excellent feature of these picnics is that any amount of hot water for tea is provided free of expense, the Alliance being temperate to all intents and purposes.

MOSMAN'S BAY.—The Redfern [illegible] Society held a public picnic yesterday at Mosman's Bay—steamers being provided to ply every hour between Fort Macquarie and the Bay. Quoits, cricket and other amusements, including dancing in the pavilion to the music of a very good band, well-filled up the time; and in the afternoon there was an open-air concert of glees, &c., by the members of the society. Hot and cold water were provided, and no other than temperance refreshments were allowed to be sold on the ground.

ATHOL GARDENS.—A good many persons visited these grounds yesterday,—the main attraction being the dancing-saloon with its brass band, though other amusements were also provided.

MANLY BEACH.—This well-known retreat has lost none of its hold upon public favour. Three powerful steamers—the Goolwa, the Breadalbane, and the Phantom—were engaged from 10 until half-past 2 o'clock in the conveyance of passengers, and on each trip were crowded. In every available spot a family picnic was spread out, while ample provision had been made at the hotels and temperance houses for the comfort of other visitors. Nor was there any want of amusement—the camera, the shooting gallery, the dancing saloon at Ivanhoe gardens, swings, a swimming match, the greasy pole business, and other affairs too numerous to mention. Nor should it be omitted that, notwithstanding the crowds of people who thronged the place, the utmost order prevailed throughout the day. Nor has any accident been reported.

WATSON'S BAY.—Watson's Bay, though a much quieter place than some others, has its admirers, and two steamers, the Golden Rose and Our Queen, were running all the day, and on each trip took quite a complement of excursionists.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Emerson's Californian Minstrels drew a crowded house at the School of Arts last night. There was a change of programme, and as usual the performances of the talented company secured the approbation of their audience. The first part consisted of a series of vocalities, including a laughable finale of "Scenes in an Omnibus." Afterwards there were some selections by the orchestra, followed by a piece entitled "The Skeleton Witness," which caused much merriment. An excellent evening's entertainment closed with the amusing sketch of "The Theatrical Agency."

THE THEATRES.—The Victoria Theatre was crowded in every part last night, when the company repeated the comic opera of "Geneviève de Brabant," which has been attended with so much success since its first performance on Boxing Night. The audience in a hearty manner expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the many members of the company, and were evidently delighted with the night's entertainment. At the Queen's Theatre, also, there was a crowded house, the performance there being the Christmas pantomime of "The Man in the Moon." The jokes and squibs throughout, having a local interest, were all the better received, and produced much merriment in the house.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL AT ADELAIDE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, 3.40 A.M., JANUARY 2.

THE Ellora has arrived, having been delayed by bad weather.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Waters and infant, Mr. A. Mackellar, Mr. J. J. Galloway, Mr. W. Webster, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. W. Rogerson, Mr. G. Fleury, Miss Baylis, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. E. D. Maxwell, Mr. C. T. Clay, Mr. A. Burdett. From Calcutta: Private J. Ford, Mr. P. Fox. From Bombay: Mr. Bell. From Galle: Mr. Aldred.

FOR MELBOURNE.—From Southampton: Mr. J. Whiting, Mr. Hoyle, Mrs. Gibb, Miss Gibb, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. D. M'Nicol. From Venice: Mr. Howard Smith. From Calcutta: Private Jury, wife, and infant, Privates M'Donnelly, Conyers, Nash, Beavis, and Torrell. From Galle: Mr. R. S. Smythe, Mrs. W. P. Potter, Mr. Potter.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY being a public holiday, no business was transacted at the Custom-house.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin will hold a sale of tin ore to-morrow.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12, Thoroughbred Stock.
T. DAWSON.—At Woolley's Bazaar, at 10.30, Horses, &c.
G. F. WANT.—At Woolley's Yards, at 11, Short-horn and Devon Cattle.
G. N. GRIFFITHS.—At Hawkes and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Pure-bred Cattle.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Rooms, at 10.30, Tin Ore; at their Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Cocoanut Fibre, Hides, Hair, Horns, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Black Oil, Whalebone, Casks Fat, Bêche-de-mer, Tank, Malacca-cane, Chairs, Stove, &c.
M'MINN AND WILLS.—At their Sale Yards, at 11, Dairy Produce, &c.
C. YEARLE.—At Exhibition Building, at 10, Fancy Glass and Chinaware, Looking Glasses, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at Mart, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.
J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Hair, Horns, &c.
N. W. HAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 10.30, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 12, Dairy Produce; at 4, Hides, Tallow, Wool, &c.
J. S. PROCTER.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at 11, at Black Swan Yards, Dairy Produce, Fruit, &c.
LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 2, Clothing, Boots, Jewellery, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—At 48, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11, Grocer's Shop Fixtures, Tea, Sugars, &c.; at 12, Household Furniture, &c.
MOSES AND HOPKINS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Wood, &c.; at the Dog and Duck, at 12.30, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

WATER FROM CANE.—Those who have had any experience in making sugar from cane, know that the proportion of water to sugar is very large, and that there passes off in the shape of steam about five-sixths of the bulk of the expressed juice. In some localities, if this water could be utilised it would give the planter an extra supply which would be valuable; and at the Hebron Plantation, on East Maui, we have examined a very ingenious apparatus, devised by Captain Hebron, which enables him to use a vacuum pan where, otherwise, he would have to stick to the old-fashioned open train. The arrangement consists, substantially, of a condenser—an air-tight cylindrical vessel of boiler iron filled with tubes, placed between the vacuum pan and the exhaust pumps, and so arranged, it receives the steam drawn from the vacuum pan, and brings it in contact with a body of cold water, by which it is condensed and then forced through a long length of a pipe to the first of three large shallow tanks communicating with each other. Flowing from the first to the second, and from that to the third tank, the water is cooled, and then drawn back to the condenser to cool the steam. This arrangement gives the following results:—Taking, say, six thousand gallons of cane-juice as the quantity to be turned into sugar and molasses, we may estimate that there is lost through evaporation, twenty per cent., or twelve-hundred gallons in the clarifiers,—open tanks where the juice is first heated and limed,—leaving forty-eight hundred gallons to go into the vacuum pan. This quantity yields one thousand gallons of sugar and molasses; the balance, three thousand eight hundred gallons is drawn into the condenser and converted into water. To do this, there is circulated through the condenser thirty thousand gallons of cold water drawn from the triple tanks. This quantity added to three thousand eight hundred gallons drawn from the vacuum pan gives a total of thirty-three thousand eight hundred gallons returned to the tanks, 5 per cent. of which is lost in cooling. Subtracting this 5 per cent., i.e., sixteen hundred and ninety gallons, there remains thirty-two thousand one hundred and ten gallons, of which two thousand one hundred and ten gallons represent the amount of water actually saved for every thousand gallons of sugar and molasses. We have been careful to give an excess, if anything, of loss by evaporation in the clarifiers and open tanks, and we know that the actual saving in water is rather more than the quantity given; but, as it is, the gain of twenty-one thousand gallons daily, while grinding, is sufficient to water all the stock used on the plantation, and leave something to spare. Of course in localities where water is abundant there is no occasion for any such apparatus; but all the mills are not so situated as to enable them to command an unlimited supply of it, and we call attention to this very ingenious arrangement of Captain Hebron's to show that there is at least one solution of the problem, how to make water for a vacuum pan.—Hawaiian Gazette.

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DISINFECTANTS.

At a meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health held in London, the Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, delivered the following address on "Disinfectants."

Dr. Letheby said he was induced to bring the subject under their consideration for the purpose of removing the many dangerous fallacies which beset it, and of arresting, if possible, the unblushing quackery which disgraces it. A glance, indeed, at the so-called sanitary literature of the day would show how boldly and confidently the use of certain inert bodies were recommended to the public as powerful disinfectants. The danger of that could not be overrated, for when by such means undue confidence was placed in the disinfecting power of an agent which failed in its purpose the result was not merely a waste of material and a loss of valuable time, but it was also a serious danger to the public. Therefore it was that they should be most careful in the selection of disinfectants, using those only which were known to be effective. It was necessary also that they should be thoroughly conversant with their several modes of action and that in applying them they should be guided by rational principles, suggested by the scientific aspects of the subject. It was hardly necessary to say that the question in all its relations was very large and extensive, for by the term "disinfection" he meant the removal, or neutralization, or destruction of that which was offensive to the senses or hurtful to the body—limiting it, of course, to those cases where offensive effluvia, or noxious matters, or specific contagia were the subjects of treatment; and here he might remark that although the questions before them were undoubtedly connected with the difficult problems now occupying the attention of physiologists, pathologists, and chymists as to the origin of infusorial life, and the cause of specific infectious maladies, as well as of organic decomposition, yet they were at the same time independent of those abstruse inquiries, so as to be capable of very effective practical treatment at their hands without much reference to the conflicting theories of genesis. The destruction of the hurtful thing which caused offence or produced disease was effected in one of four ways: first, by strengthening the affinities of organic substances, and thus enabling them to resist decay; secondly, by so acting upon them with chemical agents as to produce new compounds which were not susceptible of organization or decay; thirdly, by hurrying onward the changes of decomposition and oxydation, so that the particles might quickly arrive at their final stage of decay, and be brought to rest; and fourthly, by the use of special agents which were found to have specific powers of disinfection. As examples of the first of these methods of preventing decay, he might allude to the effect of cold and to the desiccation of organic matters. As instances of the second he would refer experimentally to the coagulation of albuminous matters by alcohol, creosote, the mineral acids, and most mineral salts. Under the third head were the oxydizing influences of chlorine, hypochlorous acid, permanganate of potash, and atmospheric air aided by water and porous substances; and as examples of the fourth method of disinfection, he might mention sulphurous acid, carbolic and cresylic acids and the volatile oils. These several disinfecting substances had very recently been examined by Dr. John Dougall, of Glasgow, and Dr. Crace Calvert, of Manchester, with the view of ascertaining their respective powers as tested by their action on protoplasmic and fungus life, and on vaccine lymph. He had tabulated the principal results of those experiments, and submitted them to the society for examination. Dr. Letheby then went into a technical and experimental explanation on each point, which it would be difficult to make intelligible to the ordinary and non-professional reader. He concluded by asking the society to consider the ways in which the leading disinfectants might be most advantageously applied, taking as examples the common cases which presented themselves in actual sanitary practice. First and foremost of those cases was, he said, the disinfection of the sick chamber and of the articles contained in it. That was avowedly a difficult matter, for the presence of the sick person and his attendants prevented the use of volatile or aerial disinfectants in such quantity as to be of undoubted service. Chlorine, for instance, or hypochlorous, sulphurous, or carbolic acid vapours must be present in the atmosphere in the proportion of at least one part per 1000 to be effective, and in that proportion they were so irritating as to be irrespirable. While, therefore, the room was occupied by the living they must rely on other means of disinfection and the immediate destruction of tainted articles. All articles of clothing, bedding, &c., should be boiled in water or plunged into boiling water before they were taken from the room, and in addition to that they should be steeped in a solution of four fluid ounces of carbolic acid (Calvert's No. 5) to a gallon of water. All superfluous articles of furniture—as carpets, curtains, &c.—should be removed from the room early in the case, and free ventilation and the utmost cleanliness should be always practised. As regarded the use of aerial disinfectants, he was inclined to think that acid vapours were the most effective, such as chlorine or chloride of lime, or acetic acid, for those only were capable of destroying the vitality of vaccine lymph; and therefore, by inference, of other contagia. When, however, the room was vacated, disinfection of it might be practised with the most perfect success. All the articles contained in it should be spread out, so as to receive the sulphurous acid fumes which were to be generated therein, and having closed the windows and stopped up as completely as possible every aperture and outlet from the room, measures should be taken for producing the needful quantity of sulphurous acid, which should not be less than 2 per cent of the air of the apartment. Now, as a cubic foot of sulphurous acid was produced from 603 grains of burning sulphur, it was evident that every 100 cubic feet of space would require at least 1206 grains, or about 2¾ ounces of sulphur for disinfection. To be certain of the results, however, it was advisable to use the sulphur in slight excess—say half an ounce for every ten cubic feet of space. The sulphur might be safely burnt in a shallow earthenware saucer, containing some live coals, which should be supported upon a pair of tongs laid across a pail of water. After a period of six or eight hours the room might be opened for ventilation, and the several articles be spread out for an airing, or taken to the disinfecting chambers for still greater safety. The floor and painted parts of the room should be then thoroughly cleansed, and the ceiling treated with lime-wash. Infected clothing and bedding should be subjected to a further process of disinfection in the chambers provided by the local authorities for that purpose. These were a room or chamber for exposing the articles to the concentrated fumes of burning sulphur, and next a chamber for disinfecting and for killing parasites by heat. This should be so constructed as that its temperature should be well-regulated and maintained (as from 240 to 260 Fahrenheit) for four or five hours. It should be self-regulating and self-registering in that respect, and therefore easily managed. During the last two years 3583 articles of clothing and bedding had been disinfected with the most perfect success at the City Mortuary in Golden-lane. The treatment of dead bodies was a matter which frequently demanded attention, as when bodies were kept in rooms occupied by the poor, or brought to the mortuary for safe custody. As little as one part of carbolic acid in 500 of water, freely applied to the corpse, would prevent putrefaction; in the case of old burial grounds which were offensive, as well as church vaults, the best means of disinfection was the covering of the ground with fresh earth to the depth of several inches, and the planting of trees and the sowing of grass. In that way the city grave-yards had been dealt with most successfully. The best disinfectants of sewage were the mineral salts, as the salts of iron and alumina in conjunction with lime. [illegible] sewage subjected to the action of from one to two parts of each of these agents per 7000 of sewage was immediately disinfected, the flocculent matters being rapidly precipitated, leaving a clear supernatant water, which might be safely distributed upon land or allowed to flow into a running stream of moderate volume. So effective was that operation that it ought to be universally applied to the sewage of towns when it was not discharged into the sea. The matters of cesspools required the application of large quantities of metallic salts, and sewer gases were easily disinfected by vegetable charcoal placed upon trays in boxes situated in the course of the ventilating shafts of sewers and drains, as in the city of London. The offensive gases and infected air of noxious and unwholesome trades were easily destroyed by fire, there being contrivances for conveying the foul gases first through scrubbers or condensers and then into the back part of the ash-pit of the furnace fire. In some trades the air became so loaded with minute particles of dust as to be extremely irritating. The remedy for that was easy, for a pocket handkerchief over the face or a respirator packed with cotton wool would shut out all noxious solid particles. In fact, the power of cotton wool was so great in arresting the minute particles of matter, germs, and others, which float in the atmosphere, that, according to Professor Tyndall, it was capable of producing an atmosphere absolutely free from dust, which would bear the severe test of his electric beam. A still better respirator than cotton wool was that of Dr. Stenhouse, which consisted of a layer of granulated charcoal. The purification of water was ensured by a few drops of Condy's fluid or of chlorozone. The filters of the London and General Water Purifying Company were admirably adapted for the purpose of disinfection, as they contained a large volume of charcoal, which could be aerated by intermittent filtration. He found, indeed, that the water thus filtered was absolutely free from organic taint.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Liddle proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Letheby, and expressed a hope that he would consent to publish the very valuable suggestions he had made on so important a subject. The resolution was carried unanimously. In the course of a discussion which ensued Dr. Bernays expressed his belief that chlorine, in the proportion of 1lb. of chloride of lime to a gallon of water, and a solution of carbolic acid were the best disinfectants in the sick-room; and Dr. Mouatt, late Inspector-General of Indian Prisons, bore testimony to the successful use of Stenhouse's charcoal respirators in the pestilential swamps and jungles of India, and urged that our soldiers on the Gold Coast ought to be supplied with them. Dr. Meymott Tidy, Dr. Ross, Dr. Gibbon, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Alfred Smee, and other medical officers also joined in the discussion, which was closed by a few general remarks by Dr. Letheby in reply.

LEECHES AS BAROMETERS.

(From the Country.)

When we consider how often anxiety is expressed as to the state of the weather, it would seem probable that an infallible barometer, which could be obtained at the cost of a few pence, would be looked upon as invaluable, and find a place in every house. Such, however, is not the case; those who patronise this living barometer are "few and far between," and it is with the desire of making others better acquainted with what has been proved to be a most useful aid to weather-wisdom that the following notes are put together.

This barometer is none other than the common leech, which we are perhaps accustomed to look upon with more or less disgust, in spite of the undoubted benefits which its operations bring to us. The poet Cowper was well acquainted with this property of the leech. In a letter to Lady Hesketh, he says:—"Yesterday, it thundered; last night it lightened, and at 3 this morning I saw the sky as red as a city in flames could have made it. I have a leech in a bottle that foretells all these prodigies and convulsions of nature. No—not, as you will naturally conjecture, by articulate utterances of oracular notices, but by a variety of gesticulations which here I have not room to give an account of. Suffice it to say, that no change of the weather surprises him, and that in point of the earliest and most accurate intelligence, he is worth all the barometers in the world. None of them, indeed, can make the least pretence to foretell thunder—a species of capacity of which he has given the most unequivocal evidence."

In Hone's "Everyday Book" there is a letter dated March, 1826, in which the following observations, "made by a gentleman who kept [a leech] several years for the purpose of a weather-glass," are given. "The leech was kept in an ordinary eight-ounce bottle, about three parts filled with water, and covered at the mouth with a piece of linen rag; it was kept in a window, and the water was changed once a week in summer, and every fortnight in winter." His observations coincide so nearly with those which we have ourselves made that we shall extract them for the benefit of those who may make a similar experiment, so that they may know in advance (what observation would soon teach them) the meaning of the different movements of the prisoner.

"If the weather proves serene and beautiful, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and rolled together in a spiral form. If it rains either before or after noon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, and there it remains till the weather is settled. If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner gallops through its limpid habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard. If a storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days previously it lodges almost continually out of the water, and discovers very great uneasiness in violent throes and convulsions. In the frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies constantly at the bottom, and in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial."

Our personal experience of these "clerks of the weather" is but limited; so far as it goes, it generally tends to confirm the foregoing remarks. The following observations, however, of a lady naturalist, to whom we are indebted for our introduction to leeches in their barometrical capacity, and who has herself kept a daily record of their movements for more than twelve years, admirably supplement what has been already quoted.

"As a rule, during fine and wet weather, the leeches remain at the bottom of the vessel. When a change is slowly approaching they move upwards twenty-four hours, or, at times, thirty-six hours, in advance of it. When a storm is rapidly approaching, the leeches become very restless and rise quickly; while before a thunder-storm they pass entirely out of the water. A tight-fitting wire-work cover must be placed over the top, as the leeches soon escape, especially in stormy weather. When the change occurs, they become still at the bottom of the vessel; but if under such circumstances they rise again or keep above the water, length or violence of storm is indicated. If the leeches rise during a continuance of east wind, wind rather than rain is to be expected. When a storm comes direct from a distance, we shall observe the rapid rising and restlessness alluded to above, but much shorter notice—from four to six hours—will be given. When heavy rain or high wind is to be expected, the leeches are also restless, and keep out of the water, but their movements are much less rapid. It is advisable to keep the vessel in a temperature as even as possible. When the temperature falls below 48 the leeches cease to indicate any change; they become quite torpid, or in other words, hybernate [illegible]. In a small jar, in a temperature above 70, the excessive heat may cause them to rise; otherwise, they would be quiet."

From this description—the more trustworthy as being the result of the observations of many years—our readers will be able to gather what the various motions of the leeches indicate, should they be induced by this short notice to set up a living barometer. In more than one instance when in apparently cloudless and settled weather, a sudden storm has been indicated by the leeches and prophesied by their owner, the amazement of those not in the secret has been very amusing. We do not hesitate to say that many disappointments at picnics or excursions would be prevented were these weather-wise creatures more generally known and more frequently consulted.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

(From the New York Times.)

The distinguished Swiss savant, M. Alphonse de Candolle, in his recent "Histoire des Sciences," has ventured some predictions in regard to the English language which may interest our readers. A Swiss scholar ought at least to be an impartial judge. M. de Candolle believes that the English language is to be the language of the future. He grounds his expectations, first of all on the structure of the English tongue. "Its forms," he says, "are adapted to modern tendencies. If you have to hail a vessel, cry stop to a train, demonstrate a machine, make a physical experiment, speaking in a few words to people busy and practical, you must use the English language."

This is the tongue that we employ when we are in a hurry, or when we wish to say anything clearly and briefly. "In the conflict of two languages," he adds, "all things being equal, it is the briefest and most simple which carries the day." He states that he has repeatedly seen in Switzerland families where the French and German were equally understood, but that the French always drives out the German through its superior flexibility and convenience. In like manner, where English and French are employed in a Swiss family, and are equally known, the English drives out the French. It even passes from one generation to another in a foreign country on account of its superior practical convenience. In this way he accounts for the fact that French and German families in England or America so quickly lose their native tongues, while English-speaking families in France or Germany transmit theirs from generation to generation. The English tongue, he says, dispenses with long phrases and many words, it uses readily foreign words, but shortens them; it has only indispensable and natural moods; it has no arbitrary distinction of genders; the main idea is so much the object of each sentence that in conversation one is not obliged to finish the phrase. He admits its capital defect, "an orthography so irregular, that it needs a year for most children to learn to read." Its pronunciation, too, he considers wanting in distinctness. Besides its structure, M. de Candolle holds that its great advantage in the future is the adaptation of its literature for families and domestic life. It is a literature which above all suits the women. They find in it a vast number of works written with perfect purity and propriety, upon subjects which most interest the female sex; such as religion, poetry, education, and the like.

The future victory, however, of the English language the Swiss savant rests on more scientific grounds. At the present moment the English is spoken, he estimates, by seventy-seven millions of people in England, Australia, and America. The German includes sixty-two millions; the French, in France, Belgium, and the colonies, forty and one-half millions. In England the population doubles once in fifty years, so that in a century, or 1970, it will reach the sum of one hundred and twenty-four millions. In the United States, Canada, and Australia, population doubles once in twenty-five years, so that their numbers in 1970 will be seven hundred and thirty-six millions. The total number, then, of the English-speaking people in 1970 will be eight hundred and sixty millions. In Germany, on the other hand, the population in the north doubles in from fifty-six to sixty years; that of the south in one hundred and sixty-seven years. Taking one hundred years as the average, the number of the German-speaking peoples in 1970 will be one hundred and twenty-four millions.

In France the population doubles in about 140 years, so that in a century the French-speaking peoples would amount to 69½ millions. According to this estimate, the German-speaking individuals would only form the seventh part, and the French-speaking only the twelfth or thirteenth part, of those speaking English in 1970, and both together would only amount to a quarter of the English-speaking races.

The future victory of the English language seems to this Swiss scholar assured. His wise conclusion from this prediction is that a heavy responsibility rests on the English-speaking races to preserve the purity and unity of their tongue. The danger which he fears is that English may break into three languages related to one another, like Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. It should be our noble ambition to preserve one great and pure tongue—the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare—as the future universal language for the thought and business of the world. Americans, he thinks, will have the most influence in this work, for their country will lead those of the English-speaking races. Thus far, we believe, the language has suffered no perceptible strain or corruption upon this continent.

COAL IN CHINA.

(From the Examiner.)

The Chinese, to whom so many inventions for which we take great credit have been familiar for ages, have long known the use of coal. The famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, says:—"It is a fact, that all over the country of Cathay there is a kind of black stone existing in beds in the mountains, which they dig out and burn like firewood. If you supply the fire with them at night, and see that they are well kindled, you will find them still alight in the morning; and they make such capital fuel that no other is used throughout the country. It is true that they have plenty of wood also, but they do not burn it, because those stones burn better and cost less." Coming down to more recent times, we find the Jesuit missionary, Père Du Halde, saying:—"Under these mountains are mines, whence coal is being constantly dug;" and of late years coal has been exported from several Chinese towns. So much as this has been long and generally known; but we fancy that most persons were taken by surprise when they learnt the immense wealth of coal which the Chinese empire possesses. Baron von Richthofen told the British Association at Bradford that not only enormous basins of that valuable combustible exist in China, but also that the coal there is singularly easy to raise. The geological formations are very ancient; that is to say, while lias, oolite, chalk, and the tertiary formations were being deposited elsewhere, China remained above the level of the sea, and exposed to aerial denudation. Consequently the coal lies, as a rule, near the surface, and can be easily worked. The largest beds are said to lie inland near or within the Tartar boundary. But there is plenty of coal which can be got at from the sea. It abounds everywhere on the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang, that mighty river which is navigable for 200 miles by vessels of the largest class, and it is also found in several maritime provinces. It is strange that the industrious ingenious Chinamen should have left nearly untouched, for commercial purposes at least, such a source of wealth. It has been said that there is nothing in all nature which a Chinaman would not turn to advantage and trade in. Yet he had but to bore in the earth, and a fountain of gold would have burst forth. The fact is, that the tradition of a despotism, at once imperial and aristocratic, together with false notions of political economy, held his hands. It seems probable that the Chinese emperors heard of the pretensions of the Pope,—how he claimed to dethrone and set up kings at his pleasure—and that they took fright, and determined that no western institutions should enter the Flowery Land. At any rate, the fact is well known that strangers and strange customs were included with the utmost jealousy until quite lately. In the province of Shantung many owners of coal property were anxious to develope the resources of the country. It is not long since one of them made the attempt. He invited an European to come and instruct him how to improve the works in a native coal mine. He came, but did not remain long; for the Governor of the Province, Ting Pao-ching by name, ordered the Chinese coal owner to be arrested and punished, and the European to be sent down to the coast. So it has been; so, however, it is no longer. All seems changed or changing. The horror of "barbarians" and "sea devils" has given way before the wish to share in the civilisation and power of the western nations. We hear that the foreign system of coal-mining is to be adopted, although with none but native workmen and engineers. Nor does this fact stand alone. For some time past the junks have been gradually giving way to steam vessels, and quaintly attired warriors have been learning the drill of European troops. China, once the most immoveable of nations, has elected to become progressive.

It will be obvious that, if the Chinese succeed in using the materials ready to their hands, they will become a great and very powerful people. Their coal, if properly worked, will enable them to establish various manufactures on a large scale. Their native ingenuity will soon learn what foreigners have to teach, and perhaps improve upon the lesson. It is not inconceivable that we may see Chinese armies armed with home-made breech-loaders, and a Chinese fleet built in native dockyards. The time may come when they will be far too strong to have opium or missionaries thrust upon them, when they will be able to play their part in the world's great politics. It will be doubted, however, whether first, the character of the people, and secondly, their Government, make such a future possible. The Chinese character can only be known by those few who have lived on intimate terms with the people themselves. Those who ought to know speak of the people—as distinct from their rulers—as holding "faithfully to their word in fulfilling their contracts." A consular report speaks of the generous efforts of Chinese individuals in relieving sufferers by a flood: "one wealthy individual carrying his large-minded benevolence so far as to present fifty piculs of rice for the express benefit of houseless pigs!" Commercial honesty and high-minded public spirit are so bad auguries of national success. That the Government is bad we suppose cannot be denied. The Emperor is absolute in his power, and irresponsible for his actions. The Mandarin class rule the country, and rule it very badly; the oppressions of some Chinese Verres being commonly the cause of rebellions which so frequently break out. But the barriers are being broken down which rendered the narrow-minded rule of the past possible. Change has begun to work; and it remains to see whether the country can be reformed without being at the same time ruined. The marvellous East, so full of mystery, so impassive as it has hitherto seemed, is shaking off its lethargy from Persia to Japan. Of all its countries, China seems specially marked out by its material resources, and its vast population, so docile, frugal, and intelligent, to take a leading place; but it would need far more intimate knowledge than we possess even to conjecture whether or not it will thus come to the front.

IMAGINATION IN MONEY MATTERS.

(From the Spectator.)

Nothing would seem so little liable to the influence of imagination as the condition of the money market, and nothing is really much more subject to it. Just at this moment, as everybody knows, the City is in an anxious and perturbed state, and with considerable reason. The Bank, having only seven millions in its "banking reserve," has put out its storm-drum, raising its rate of discount to 7 per cent., and we may be in a few days in the midst of a money crisis. If America makes "heavy drafts," say of £250,000 by each mail—that is, a million a week—or Germany suddenly asks for a big sum in anticipation of the election of the Comte de Chambord; or if the country banks draw heavily, either to guard themselves or to aid customers, who in parts of England have no crop to speak of; or if, which is really likely, Mark Lane must for once pay in advance for "hurrying forward" the wheat from Illinois and the West, then the storm-drum must go to the masthead, the imagination of men will wake, and the Bank Charter Act will in a couple of days or so be once more suspended. Those things may happen, though we are by no means confident they will happen; but whether they happen or no will be due in a very large degree to the imaginativeness of people about their money, the sort of unreasoning fear which any danger to that seems to inspire. A good deal of this imaginativeness is, of course, founded on sound calculation, but then a very great deal is not. Business men of course want discounts, and when the rate rises think it may rise higher, and rush for their accommodation, lest when the pinch comes they should get none at all. But even they almost always imagine that the pinch will be sharper than it will be, and pay away heaps of money for the privilege of feeling safe when, if they would but wait a few days, they would be just as safe without such heavy losses. In this case, for instance, Mr. Lowe is not Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Heaven knows what might happen, and Mr. Gladstone is, and the whole City knows that he would act sensibly, and suspend the Act in decent time,—that is, would declare, what everybody knows and nobody ever says, that before serious harm could happen to the Bank the State would be at its back. We are not discussing the merit of that astounding system which leaves English credit on which the world of commerce rests, at the mercy of an American demand for twopence-halfpenny—fancy London really caring whether New York wants a million or not—but it exists, and its working is such as to tempt every man with large weekly wages to pay, or large bills to discount, or large sums of specie to obtain for any reason, to over-protect himself, lest the storm should last longer than he expected. It seldom does, and never would, if Parliament would either knock down the absurd distinction between the banking reserve and the real reserve, or would fix a figure at which the Charter Act relaxed of itself; but men under present circumstances are timid about their money, and instead of calculating, act as if convinced that the very worst was perfectly certain to happen. Private depositors are the worst of all. They may know perfectly well that their bank is impregnable—for example, any depositor who reads the proprietory list of the London and Westminster must know, as absolutely as he can know anything, that nothing short of the conquest of Great Britain ought to make him afraid; yet they will, all the same, rush for money they do not want, and do not know what to do with. They are afraid of some ghost or other in their own minds, perhaps of that day always coming, but never yet come, when they shall be paying their cabman with bits of silver spoons. They can wait very well, as banks, brokers, and large wagepayers cannot; but they won't wait, and the crisis, which but for their folly would get itself over very well, becomes a national calamity. It is when the private depositor begins to move that bank directors get frightened, and in the majority of cases their movement is the result of mere fear. If they would only sit still, and wait like human beings of average common-sense, the explosion would pass over their heads, as everything else passes, and they would not be hurt. England is not going to fail, and it is England which is practically answerable for the reserves found bankers always keep in the Bank of England.

There is something very odd, almost inexplicable, about the way in which English imagination works in relation to the money market. As a rule, our countrymen are not timid about their money, are almost reckless in leaving property unguarded, and do not know how to hoard; but they are at heart wonderfully distrustful of the City, or it may be merely ignorant. The moment anything goes wrong there, they are ready to carry sacks of coin on their shoulders right through Thieves' Yard, so that they may but get out of establishments they have trusted all their lives, and trusted justifiably. They would be patient probably in any other case, but the thought of losing money by a bank seems to be too much for them, and they shrink just as they do before a tooth-drawer. It may be that a little vanity enters into the fear they feel—a dislike of seeming to be less far-sighted than their neighbours, less prudent and well-managing; but the main element in monetary panic, as far as it affects private persons, is fear, often the stronger the more unreasonable it is. They cannot get rid of it—trust the most exaggerated statements—and, as every banker has seen, apply the big words of the city editors—words perfectly justified where they are intended to apply—to affairs with which they have really not the smallest connection. Argument is perfectly useless in such cases, just as it is when a theatre is on fire. The dread spreads like a panic among a mob, as if the mere number of the people endangered increased the individual's fear of his own danger, and finally there is a stampede, with no result except an enormous number of unnecessary victims. Even their faith in the customary seems to fail. They know perfectly well that no Government has ever dared to let things go too far, they know that Mr. Gladstone never himself makes financial blunders, and they know that an English panic of that kind—for the fall of a house like Overend Gurney's was quite a different matter—will last, if it comes at all, but a day or two, and still they are as frightened as if they were bill discounters. All reasonableness seems to desert them, and men who will stand a far heavier attack in the way of ordinary loss behave like a Southern people with the cholera among them. They all fancy they have got it, or will get it, whereas it keeps its averages as regularly as any other disease, and does not kill half as many people as malaria will. Sit still, is the best order for quiet folk in a time of city crisis, but it is given with no more effect than the same order in a fire. Everybody is blinded by that curious intellectual selfishness which is not of the heart, but of the brain, till he thinks himself the very object of the fire, and jumps out of the window, with the most total forgetfulness that his staircase is of stone.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

The question of table decorations is rather complicated in these days by certain considerations that are the subject of much dispute. The manner in which a dinner should be served is by no means distinctly laid down or generally accepted. Is it to be in fashion old English or à la Russe? carving on the sideboard or mangling by the master of the house? white tablecloths that are never taken off or resplendent mahogany? Opinions on all these points are much divided; arguments run high, so that in an age less civilized feuds like those of Capulet and Montague, and fatal collisions might occur between the partisans in opposite camps. As is generally the case when people think strongly on any subject, there is much to be said on both sides.

But it must be admitted by those who cling most fondly to the more ancient method that with it table decoration in the fullest sense of the word is also impossible. You cannot have your cake and eat it too. If the table is to be crowded with colossal joints and a regiment of side dishes, then those graceful forms which modern manufacture produces for visual gratification at meal time must be nearly, if not altogether abandoned. There is not room on an ordinary table for food, and plenty of ornamentation side by side. Again, if a man be wedded to his mahogany, he must take it, like his wife, for better or worse; he cannot have a carefully and tastefully set-out table if he means to take the cloth off for dessert. The mere necessity for this removal must impart a temporary and incomplete air to all decorations, and yet it must be confessed that there is much to tempt one to forego the decorations. There is a beauty which is all its own in the dark polished surface wherein the reflections of the cut glass decanters glisten and twinkle as they might in a cool, quiet pool of tranquil water. Then there is a solidity and a reality about it suggesting comfort and excellence in other points, which is refreshing when shams and deal tops are the order of the day. You may be pretty sure that where the table is uncovered you may drink the port without a qualm, and the cook, though not ambitious, will generally be sound in the simpler processes of her art. On the other hand there are drawbacks. All the time almost of a man or maid will be taken up in keeping it bright, and even without much show of plate—mahogany goes with plate, with massive centre-piece and heavy candelabra—many servants will be needed, one to lift each article from its place, and others to roll up the cloth, or else the ceremony of removal will be a very long-winded and tedious affair. And whether long or short, the guests must be incommoded, and this at a time when comfort and digestion claim ease and quiescence. These will further be disturbed by the laying of dessert, a process necessitating much leaning over, with possibly clatter and noise superadded. Perhaps the most unanswerable argument against the mahogany is that it is fast going out of fashion. After all, the newer ideas have much to recommend them.

People who are cunning in scenic effect tell us that when the curtain goes up it is upon the first coup d'œil that success depends. The same rule applies to the dinner table, and the impressions we should receive on first entering the room. Effect—due concentration of effect—should be as much considered as in the noblest pictures. All round the point of interest, the focus of the scene, the altar whereon the sacrifice await us, the light should be quiet and subdued, so that the eye travels at once to the table itself, which glitters in the centre like a diamond with a thousand facets, and thus attracted, it should be rewarded just as we are ourselves to be rewarded after our day's toil, by brilliant conversation and an artistic menu. There are many changes that may be rung in the plan of adornment—ever so many contrasts of colour, innumerable variations of form, endless combination of material. Those whose purse-strings are better even than caoutchouc, and capable of indefinite expansion, may have a different service of decorations for every day of the year, and, though this is hardly necessary for existence, still something may be said in favour of occasional change. Plate has, to a great extent, disappeared from the dinner table, except in the shape of some unusually precious centre-piece which, as a marvel of taste and workmanship, holds its ground. Now we see sometimes a fountain in the centre, or a huge block of ice on a crystal stand, or tall branching palms that seem to grow out of the table. All these need a special leaf in the table made in two pieces, with a semi-circular hole cut in the centre, and several slips must be used instead of one long cloth. Defries' fountains are self-acting, but they are not to be compared to those which are fed by a pipe passing through the carpet and below the floor, such are to be seen at Lamport Hall, in Northamptonshire. There is this objection to these fountains, that they are apt to splash the table; but the continual flow and drip-drip of the water is always agreeable. There is a decided waste of good material in using the ice block, for it exercises no appreciable effect in cooling the surrounding atmosphere, and soon melts away. For all practical purposes a hollow crystal globe filled with water does as well. The beauty of the palms is unquestionable, but they can only be used at a very wide table, and of course, except in the neighbourhood of a good florist, or when there are large conservatories on the premises, these decorations are not within everybody's reach. In a more modest way palmetto plants in pots are extremely nice; and here it may be observed that the flower-pot inside a vase is to be seen now on even the humblest tables. Of these vases perhaps the prettiest are those introduced this year of white china, in imitation of an open bag, with loose strings of colours; and another form may be recommended which represent wicker work, with flowers intertwined on which bees feed. Other centre pieces that seem worthy of note are those of pure white china, the upper bowl for fruit or flowers, supported by figures generally artistic in design and execution—Cupids, sea nymphs, fish, shells, either plain or of choice celadon, turquoise, pink, or celadon, a new tint of greenish grey that shows well against dead white. Most of them have arrangements at the base for flowers, or they may be surrounded by circular troughs in glass or tin. Though it is now some years since Mr. March invented the stands for flowers that go by the name of exhibition glasses, they are still in much request, and, singly, in the centre of a small table, or on large, taking post on each side of the centrepiece they have an excellent effect. Taste, however, is indispensable for their decoration. People should recollect that harmony of tone is as much needed in the assortment of flowers as in that of any other coloured material; then the delicate simplicity of the straight stem should never be interfered with by overloading, a single spray being generally sufficient, while the base should be much more massively and substantially filled than the upper tray. A very tasteful and fanciful centrepiece made its appearance this season—a large sheet of looking-glass, lying flat upon the table, with a margin of green velvet or narrow troughs filled with flowers. Swans float on the surface of this, among waterlilies, or cupids paddle their own canoes across, or drive a team of waterfowl, harnessed to their triumphal car. This idea might be further developed by the introduction of reeds and other waterplants.

So much for the centrepieces; but besides these, if the table be for more than half dozen, other decorations will be required. A repetition of the prevailing idea should be observed in these; if the centrepiece sports Cupids, then should the comports also; if fish, fish, and so on. A certain number of these will be for use as well as show, and will contain the dessert, but it is customary now to have a certain number of pieces simply for decoration. The most favourite forms of these are the figures of boys, or quaint animals in pure white biscuit on a red-velvet stand, which are placed at intervals or corners of the table. Specimen glasses with flowers are generally added, one or more, in front of every guest, and the general effect is much heightened by the employment of gorgeously-winged butterflies to hold the bills of fare. Amidst this way more might easily be done. The reproduction of actual forms in china can so easily be accomplished in these days [illegible] might have many quaint but picturesque pieces [illegible] among the comports and dishes. Thus, a lizard done [illegible] life in green; a lobster, not boiled, but as they are [illegible] seen in nature in the Brighton Aquarium, all [illegible] greenish blues and greys; tortoises, crabs, crayfish, [illegible] show particularly well. Even the more grotesque [illegible] the dragons and impossible monsters which are [illegible] us now from Japan, would look well, and when [illegible] in the especially brilliant colours that are to be seen [illegible] the best china shops would be an admirable substitute [illegible] flowers in the winter season. Artificial [illegible], too, [illegible] the real is out of season, is not to be [illegible]. The imitation is now so admirably done that, except [illegible] sense of taste, the deception is complete; and as dessert [illegible] is so essentially a question of sight, these false plums [illegible] peaches may fairly take the place of what cannot be [illegible] which would be seriously injured or deteriorated if [illegible] the same place throughout dinner.

FANS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Warehousemen and [illegible] Trade Journal* says:—If we trace back the history [illegible] fans, we find that considering them only women's [illegible] is quite an innovation. Admitting that the fan [illegible] Chinese invention, which I suppose it is, unless [illegible] Egyptian or Greek, it is certainly as much used by [illegible] men as by their wives; a mandarin would be quite [illegible] without one. Nor is it a novelty in France; with [illegible] II. and his mignons it was in great favour, and only [illegible] five years ago, at the first representation of Coriolan [illegible] the Opera Comique, several fashionable men appeared [illegible] armed with fans, setting the fashion for the time, [illegible] gaining for the fans themselves the nickname of [illegible] sandres." In Japan the fan is, as some boudoir poet [illegible] eighteenth century has called it, "the sceptre of the [illegible]—the Japanese world, which, if we accept the opinion [illegible] our eminent savant, M. de Rosny, now presiding [illegible] Congress of Orientalists here, is a most important [illegible] of the globe, and not unlikely to be the cradle of [illegible] "coming race." Fans are carried in Japan alike by [illegible] Mikado and the peasant, by soldiers and by priests. [illegible] a rich man gives alms to a beggar, he offers the [illegible] money to him on his fan. The prizes at school [illegible] fans; and a criminal of high rank is apprised of [illegible] approaching decapitation by the fact of a fan being [illegible] seated to him on a richly wrought tray.

One of our contemporaries thus descants upon the [illegible] recommendation of fans to gentlemen: "A journal [illegible] fashion, recommending certain garments for ladies [illegible] the holiday season, is pleased to extend its advice [illegible] sonal decoration to gentlemen. It strongly urges upon [illegible] sense the beauty and utility of wearing fans when [illegible] velling to Vienna. 'The large fashionable fans,' we [illegible] told, 'are invaluable on such a journey, as they shade [illegible] face without shutting out the view; and a small [illegible] edition of the same for gentlemen is no longer considered [illegible] ridiculous, and certainly will not be found de trop [illegible] way.' Perhaps as so many of our customs are [illegible] domesticated amongst the Japanese, we are about to [illegible] from them a practice hitherto entirely confined to [illegible] gentler sex in our cooler climate, though common [illegible] even with Anglo-Saxon men in warmer countries. [illegible] notion, however, that fans should be used by gentlemen [illegible] here is not quite novel. In one of the most sprightly [illegible] essays in the *Spectator*, Addison, after alluding [illegible] academy where the proper conduct of the fan was taught [illegible] as a fine art, and where a drill was held every day, to [illegible] the fair pupils to 'handle your fans, unfurl your fans, [illegible] charge your fans, ground your fans, recover your [illegible] flutter your fans,' puts in a postscript to his paper that [illegible] professor of the accomplishment was ready 'to teach [illegible] gentlemen the whole art of gallanting a fan,' and [illegible] several little plain fans made for this use, to [illegible] expense.' The phrase 'little plain fan' is to be preferred [illegible] to the vulgarism of a 'pocket edition,' which degrades [illegible] conception of a fan by suggesting a handy copy [illegible] 'Horace' or of 'Milton;' but the same thing is meant [illegible] both instances. It is not clear, however, why [illegible] 'weapons,' as the *Spectator* calls them, should be [illegible] such important adjuncts to an excursion to Vienna [illegible] particular; but the teachers of elegance cannot be [illegible] questioned, although we do not think in this instance [illegible] have indicated a real want on the part of tourists in [illegible] cocks, while we suspect the 'pocket edition' of the fan [illegible] continue to be more used by ladies than by gentlemen, [illegible] were only for the sake of old masculine associations, [illegible] are not so easily got rid of as the contributors to a milliner['s] [illegible] made rerum might imagine."

Childhood of Genius.—Of James D. Forbes it [illegible] conspicuously true that the boy was father of [illegible] man. Clive, Napoleon I., Mozart, Walter Scott, [illegible] James Watt, and George Stephenson did not [illegible] strikingly give token in their early childhood of [illegible] hood of the work which in later years they were [illegible] accomplish in the world, than did the subject of [illegible] memoir. We read that while quite a child the variations of the thermometer and barometer were watched by him with the keenest interest, and he took [illegible] rare delight in the study of the almanac that in [illegible] family it went by the name of "James's red brother" [illegible] In his ninth year, the "wright's shop" at Colinton, [illegible] the village under the shadow of the Pentlands, close [illegible] which stood the house in which he lived his early [illegible] years, was a great haunt of his, and there [illegible] boy philosopher, by aid of lead castings, succeeded [illegible] in making trains of toothed wheels, [illegible] the attribute of marking the [illegible] a pasteboard semicircle for measuring [illegible] and at a little later period, [illegible] quadrant for astronomical purposes [illegible] harmony with these precocious indications of [illegible] future graceful and fascinating experimenter in [illegible] Natural Philosophy Class in the Edinburgh University, is the following story, out of the Colinton [illegible] nursery, which we heard long ago from Forbes's [illegible] tutor, the village schoolmaster of Colinton, quite [illegible] Dominie Sampson in his way, Robert Hunter, one of [illegible] the humblest and best of men we ever knew, [illegible] who could send lads from his school to [illegible] very high places either at the High School [illegible] of Edinburgh or at the University:—[illegible] William Forbes, on the eve of his starting [illegible] London, a formidable journey in those days, asked [illegible] his children what he should bring them from the [illegible] city. The youngest, James, immediately answered [illegible] "Bring me a telescope, papa." "Ah! Jemmy," was [illegible] the father's reply, "it will never be safe to your [illegible]" But Jemmy was right. The little household all [illegible] him right on the spot; and it was not long before [illegible] David Brewster was inserting in his journal papers [illegible] from an unknown correspondent, signed "Δ," which [illegible] turned out at last to be James D. Forbes, and which [illegible] showed to what good purpose a mere youth could [illegible] direct his observational faculty.—*The Spectator.*

The Man who Keeps Two or Three Dogs.—It is [illegible] pleasant to pay a visit to the house of a man who keeps [illegible] two or three dogs. The dogs always fly at you in [illegible] most ferocious manner as soon as you enter the yard, and [illegible] just as you have made up your mind that you are going [illegible] be torn from limb to limb the owner appears, and, as [illegible] wipe the perspiration from your brow, he laughs, and says [illegible] those dogs are "perfectly harmless, except when any [illegible] resists them." Then you sit down in the porch, and [illegible] three of the dogs sniff at your legs until you are afraid [illegible] move. If you can summon up courage enough to pat one [illegible] on the head, the other two instantly put their forelegs [illegible] your lap, and cover your trousers with dirt, while [illegible] struggles to crowd the other off. After a bit the third [illegible] tries to jump on your knee, and they threaten to have a [illegible] fight about it, while you are afraid to encourage one [illegible] fear of making the other two mad. When they have [illegible] pawed about your pantaloons and covered them with mud, [illegible] the owner interferes and sends them all away. Afterwards [illegible] your host excuses himself for half-an-hour, and you go out [illegible] to sit in the porch alone. Presently the three dogs come [illegible] bounding up, and they all begin to smell you as earnestly [illegible] as if they had never performed the operation before. Then [illegible] they lie down; but, as soon as you move your chair or [illegible] your feet, they spring suddenly up and appear to be deeply [illegible] interested in considering you. You think you will take a [illegible] walk in the garden, and the whole three follow close [illegible] your heels, while you are expecting every moment to have [illegible] the calf of your leg bitten out. It is surprising how [illegible] gerly a man walks with three strange dogs close behind [illegible] him. Directly the dogs engage in a fight over a bone, you [illegible] embrace the opportunity to hurry back to the house. Just [illegible] as you break into a trot, you are surprised to find that the [illegible] brutes have made up their quarrel and are leaping up at [illegible] you and barking, half in fun and half in earnest. You [illegible] slow up, and get back to the porch. When you put your [illegible] hand on the front-door knob, all three dogs stand around [illegible] and utter ominous growls. Then they suddenly seemed to [illegible] be impressed with the idea that something is wrong, and [illegible] they all begin to bark savagely, and to make dashes at you. [illegible] The door is locked, and in alarm you climb up on the porch [illegible] seat. This convinces the dogs that something absolutely [illegible] must be wrong, and they begin in downright earnest to try [illegible] to grab you by the leg. Just as the big yellow dog succeeds [illegible] in getting hold of your boot, your host comes and [illegible] calls off the dog, and is very much amused to find you [illegible] frightened about "two or three unoffending animals that [illegible] wouldn't hurt a child." Then you want to go home, and [illegible] when you once get outside the gate you register a solemn [illegible] vow never again to visit any man who has so poor an idea [illegible] of the demands of hospitality as to keep a lot of beastly curs [illegible] about the house to annoy and persecute his friends.—*[illegible] Adeler.*

SYDNEY AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

INTERIM TIME TABLE.

Approved by the Postmaster-General of New South Wales on the 1st December, 1873.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Route	Time	Leaves								Arrives							
Liverpool to New York.	hours.	Leaves Liverpool. Saturday.	1874. January 10	February 7	March 7	April 4	May 2	May 30		Arrives New York. Wednesday.	1874. January 21	February 18	March 18	April 15	May 13	June 10	July 8
New York to San Francisco.	hours.	Leaves New York. Wednesday.	1874. January 21	February 18	March 18	April 15	May 13	June 10	July 8	Arrives San Francisco. Wednesday, 8 p.m.	1874. January 28	February 25	March 25	April 22	May 20	June 17	July 15
San Francisco to Honolulu.	237 hours.	Leaves San Francisco. Wednesday, 8 p.m.	1874. January 28	February 25	March 25	April 22	May 20	June 17	July 15	Arrives Honolulu. Saturday, 5 p.m.	1874. February 7	March 7	April 4	May 2	May 30	June 27	July 25
Honolulu to Kandavau.	266 hours.	Leaves Honolulu. Sunday, 5 p.m.	1874. February 8	March 8	April 5	May 3	May 31	June 28	July 26	Arrives Kandavau. Thursday, 7 p.m.	1874. February 19	March 19	April 16	May 14	June 11	July 9	August 6
Kandavau to Sydney.	168 hours.	Leaves Kandavau. Friday, 1 p.m.	1874. February 20	March 20	April 17	May 15	June 12	July 10	August 7	Arrives Sydney. Friday, 1 p.m.	1874. February 27	March 27	April 24	May 22	June 19	July 17	August 14

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Route	Time	Leaves									Arrives								
Sydney to Kandavau.	168 hours.	Leaves Sydney. Saturday, Noon.	1873, Dec. 20	1874. Tuesday.	January 13	February 10	March 10	April 7	May 5	June 2	Arrives Kandavau. Saturday, Noon.	1873, Dec. 27	1874. Tuesday.	January 20	February 17	March 17	April 14	May 12	June 9
Kandavau to Honolulu.	266 hours.	Leaves Kandavau. Sunday, 6 a.m.	1873, Dec. 28	1874. Wednesday.	January 21	February 18	March 18	April 15	May 13	June 10	Arrives Honolulu. Thursday, 8 a.m.	1874. January 8	Sunday.	February 1	March 1	March 29	April 26	May 24	June 21
Honolulu to San Francisco.	237 hours.	Leaves Honolulu. Friday, 8 a.m.	1874. January 9	Monday.	February 2	March 2	March 30	April 27	May 25	June 22	Arrives San Francisco. Monday, 5 a.m.	1874. January 19	Thursday.	February 12	March 12	April 9	May 7	June 4	July 2
San Francisco to New York.	167 hours.	Leaves San Francisco. Monday, 8 a.m.	1874. January 19	Thursday.	February 12	March 12	April 9	May 7	June 4	July 2	Arrives New York. Monday, 6.41 a.m.	1874. January 26	Thursday.	February 19	March 19	April 16	May 14	June 11	July 9
New York to Liverpool.	hours.	Leaves New York. Monday.	1874. January 26	Thursday.	February 19	March 19	April 16	May 14	June 11	July 9	Arrives Liverpool. Friday.	1874. February 6	Monday.	March 2	March 30	April 27	May 25	June 22	July 20

* Hour not known at present.

NOTE.—Should the contractor be prepared at any time to leave Honolulu, either on the homeward or outward trip, before the time specified in this table, he will be allowed to do so.

GALLE MAIL SERVICE—1874.

The following table shows the proposed movements of the Mail steamers between Galle and Melbourne, under contract with the Victorian Government. (Approved by the Postmaster-General, ...th September, 1873).

OUTWARDS.

Leaves Galle.	Arrives at King George's Sound.	Adelaide (off Glenelg).	Melbourne. (Hobson's Bay).
Monday, 9 p.m.	Tuesday, 5 p.m. 856 hours sea, 21 port.	Monday, 8 a.m. 111 hours sea, 12 port.	Wednes., 9 p.m. 49 hours sea.
January ... 19	February ... 3	February ... 9	February ... 11
February ... 16	March ... 3	March ... 9	March ... 11
March ... 16	March ... 31	April ... 6	April ... 8
April ... 13	April ... 28	May ... 4	May ... 6
May ... 11	May ... 26	June ... 1	June ... 3
June ... 8	June ... 23	June ... 29	July ... 1
July ... 6	July ... 21	July ... 27	July ... 29
August ... 3	August ... 18	August ... 24	August ... 26
August ... 31	September ... 15	September ... 21	September ... 23
September ... 28	October ... 13	October ... 19	October ... 21
October ... 26	November ... 10	November ... 16	November ... 18
November ... 23	December ... 8	December ... 14	December ... 16
	1875.	1875.	1875.
December ... 21	January ... 5	January ... 11	January ... 13

HOMEWARDS.

Leaves Melbourne. (Hobson's Bay).	Arrives at Adelaide (off Glenelg).	King George's Sound.	Galle.
Thursday, 2 p.m.	Saturday, 2 p.m. 49 hours sea, 12 port.	Thursday, 2 p.m. 107 hours sea, 24 port.	Friday, 7 a.m. 329 hours sea.
January ... 29	January ... 31	February ... 5	February ... 20
February ... 26	February ... 28	March ... 5	March ... 20
March ... 26	March ... 28	April ... 2	April ... 17
Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Thursday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
April ... 21	April ... 23	April ... 28	May ... 13
May ... 19	May ... 21	May ... 26	June ... 10
June ... 16	June ... 18	June ... 23	July ... 8
July ... 14	July ... 16	July ... 21	August ... 5
August ... 11	August ... 13	August ... 18	September ... 2
September ... 8	September ... 10	September ... 15	September ... 30
Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Saturday.	Thursday.	Friday.
October ... 8	October ... 10	October ... 15	October ... 30
November ... 5	November ... 7	November ... 12	November ... 27
December ... 3	December ... 5	December ... 10	December ... 25
	1875.	1875.	1875.
December ... 31	January ... 2	January ... 7	January ... 22

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

...hurst—H. Schwormstaedt
...rcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
...rtley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moranggaroo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
...nge and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
...llington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
...dgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons
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...bo—Messrs. Thompson and Burfitt.

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...ury—Mr. S. Mudge
...rima, Bowral, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
...den, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. R. Simpson, Camden
...burn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
..., Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
...wood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
...nbeyan—Mr. W. G. O'Neill.
...owa—Mr. J. W. Costello
...agai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
...ngong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewlett
..., Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
...haven—
...la, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavello
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Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
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Inverell and Glen Innes—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Assor
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Cavanough
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

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Charles Carter	Balmain
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Copper and brass, in sheets and bars
Centrifugal pumps—Appold's and Gwynne's
Circular and vertical mill saws, circular-saw benches
Quartz grinding, retorts, crucibles, mill belts
Injectors, donkey pumps; iron, gas, and steam pipe and fittings
Steam gauges, cocks, whistles, glasses, lubricators
Boiler, sheathing, and roofing felt; engine packing and waste.

BLYTH, DRYSDALE, and ROBERTS.
And at Carron Iron Yard, Melbourne.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

SLATES, all sizes; best English fire-bricks; Irish whiting, 3 cwt casks. MASON, BROTHERS.

SLATES, Cement, Lead, Plaster, Galv. Iron, Pottery Goods, Fire Bricks, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON.

O. G. and H. R. Gutter, Pipe, Heads, &c., Wire Nails. G. E. Crane and Son, City Cement Stores, N. Pitt-st.

BALTIC DEALS, Oregon, Colonial Pine, Cedar, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Skirtings, Architraves, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, 483, George-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, Guttering, Ridging, Screws, & Sheet Lead, Zinc, Wire Nails, Wire Netting, Cement, Plaster Paris, &c., &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass, Warehouse, the largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-st.

TASMANIAN HUON PINE, figured and plain, in log and boat plank. SALE. STREET BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, within 25 miles of Tamworth, a first-class Grazing PROPERTY of 1546 acres, with ... acres of pre-emptive right, all fenced in and thoroughly improved. The land is of the best fattening description.
For further particulars apply to
CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES,
16, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Terrace of 7 HOUSES, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Mr. Matterson, Bourke and Cleveland sts.

FOR SALE, or to LET for a term, Shamrock Cottage; orchard, garden. Apply Cottage, ...oolley-st., Glebe.

FOURTEEN per cent.—Weatherboard COTTAGE—Newtown—for Sale; incoming £39, price £275. Rl. Str.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.
RAMS, from celebrated Mudgee flocks
Four imported pure-bred bulls
First-class bulls, in various localities
72 Hereford bulls, Richmond River
Store cattle, fat sheep, breeding ewes
700 store bullocks, near Maryborough, Queensland
250 store bullocks, and 3000 large-framed wethers in New England
2500 ewes, 1500 hoggets, New England
2000 maiden ewes, Barnba
4000 well-bred ewes, Darling Downs
10,000 store sheep, Peak Downs
4000 ewes, Macquarie River
A fine freehold grazing estate, with 6055 acres purchased land, in Braidwood district
Numerous pastoral and freehold properties in New South Wales and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS,
271, George-street, Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

BUGGY OR CARRIAGE HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 2nd January, A first-class bay carriage or buggy horse, 4 years old, 15.3, very quiet, and good goer.

BROWN CARRIAGE HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome brown gelding, five years old, 15 hands 2 inches, thoroughly quiet in harness.

Pair Ponies, American Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from E. R. Jones, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome pair of ponies, American hooded buggy, and harness.

TO BREEDERS,
DESIROUS OF SECURING CELEBRATED PEDIGREE STOCK.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. F. R. Dangar to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, 1874, at 12 o'clock,
The following brood Mares:—

Pedigree of FIRST LADY.

First Lady."—A bay mare (foaled in 1865), by St. Albans (winner of the St. Leger, Chester Cup, and Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom), out of Lady Patroness, by Orlando (winner of the Derby), her dam Lady Palmerston, by Melbourne—covered by Young Trumpeter April 26th, 1873.

Pedigree of MONTANA.

Montana."—A bay mare (foaled in 1867), by Rataplan, out of Mountain Flower, by Ithuriel, out of Heather Bell, by Bay Middleton (winner of the Derby)—covered by Young Trumpeter April 27th, 1873.

Thoroughbred Stock.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from L. Uhde, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The following thorough-bred horses:—
Pride—a chesnut colt, 2 years old, by Yelverton, from Vanity, dam of Lady Kingston and Lady Audley.
Musgrave—a chesnut colt, 2 years old, by Yelverton, from Lady Audley, dam of Secret.
Endeavour—by Australian, out of Jessie, winner of Mares' Produce Stakes and Squatters' Stakes, May 1871.

To Draymen, Heavy Carthorse Buyers, and others.

At Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY, the 8th January.

40 Head of Colts, the pick of Messrs. Cliff, Brothers' noted Breeza breed.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, 8th January, at 2 o'clock,
The above; they are reported to be superior to anything offered for sale in this market for years past.

SHORTHORNED BULLS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Thomas Lee, Esq., Woodlands, Bathurst, to offer for sale, either privately, or by auction, on an early date,
Two splendid young bulls, now two years old, and on view at the Bazaar.
Full particulars of pedigree in future advertisement.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at Wooller's Bazaar, Pitt-street, horses, &c., &c., on every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at half-past 10 o'clock; and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Abundance of grass on Homebush Paddocks, which are free of charge for stock sent to him for sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
9300 BREEDING EWES.

G. M. PITT has for private sale, delivered in New England district,
3500 ewes, 2 years old
2500 ditto, 3 ditto ditto
3300 ditto, 4 to 5 ditto.
Also
500 rams from 2 to 5 years old.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

G. F. WANT, 273, George-street, Sydney, has been favoured with instructions from E. H. Woodhouse, Esq., Mount Gilead, to offer at public auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 2nd January, 1874, at 11 o'clock (immediately after the sale of Mr. W. Lamb's pure stock),
The following splendid SHORT-HORN CATTLE:—
SIR HERCULES
WELLINGTON
PRINCE
WHITE ROSE
ISABELLE
FLORENCE
CELESTE
CONSTANCE
LADY CLARIK.
For pedigree and full particulars see last issue of the MAIL, and TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL of the 13th instant.
Catalogues, and all information can be obtained on application to
G. F. WANT,
273, George-street, Sydney

ANNUAL SALE.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

G. F. WANT, 273, George-street, Sydney, has received instructions from Walter Lamb, Esq., of Greystanes, to hold his periodical sale by auction of pure-bred cattle, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 2nd January, 1874, at 11 o'clock, at which the following splendid Short-horn and Devon Cattle will be offered:—
Imperial Purple 20th
Imperial Purple 26th
Imperial Purple 29th
Imperial Purple 31st
Imperial Purple 32nd
Don Juan
Princess Purple 15th
Imperial Purple 33rd
Pet 6th
Gertrude
Princess Purple 17th
Devon Conqueror
Devon Bulls.
*** These magnificent animals are now on view at Wooller's Yards.
For pedigrees and full particulars see last issue of the MAIL, and TOWN AND COUNTRY of the 6th instant.
Catalogues and all information can be obtained on application to
G. F. WANT,
273, George-street, Sydney.

IMPORTED PURE-BRED CATTLE.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to offer by public auction, at Messrs. Hawkes and Co.'s Yards, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at noon,
The following pure-bred imported short-horn bulls,
LORD RAINTON
GRAND DUKE OF RAINTON
TICHBORNE
BARONET.
Also, the pure bred imported short-horn cow,
CHERRY BUD.
For full particulars apply to
G. N. GRIFFITHS,
271, George-street.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from George D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from George D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
120 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Manchee and Baldwin to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
201 prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell at Homebush, on MONDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
40 prime bullocks.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instruction from H. Newcoman, Esq., to sell at Homebush, on MONDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime cattle.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway Station, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.; at 10 o'clock, 100 trucks billet wood.

WEEKLY STOCK AND PRODUCE SALE.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, ..., George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
Sixty (60) coops poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
Fresh roll and keg butter, from the best dairies in the Southern Districts; a large quantity of superior corn-fed bacon, cheese (No. 6 Beazley's and other first-class brands), eggs, lard, honey, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck
Corn, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood.

M'MINN and WILD will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their City Sale Yards, 785, George-street, at 11 o'clock sharp, very superior cheese, butter, eggs, and poultry. The attention of buyers is directed to the abovementioned cheese, as it is really first-class.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, poultry of all kinds
25 prime Southdown fat rams, per rail.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, &c.
Tallow, hides, wool, bones, sheepskins.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.; at 10 o'clock, spokes, billet wood; at Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock, calves, suckers, fruit, poultry, roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and sundries.

MOSES and HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 9,—Hay, straw, billet wood, &c. Half-past 12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck,—Calves, pigs, poultry, &c.

TIN ORE. TIN ORE.

1260 Bags, including the following well-known brands:
NONPARIEL
BRITANNIA
VICTORIA
BIG HOLE
THE HOMES
ROSS & FRAZER
and
Private Consignments.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 2nd January, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, and bones.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
150 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1600 hides, horsehides
Hair, horns, bones
Kangaroo and wallaby skins, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
200 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

COCOANUT FIBRE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
218 packages cocoanut fibre.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, bones, &c.
☞ Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, and bones.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock. New and Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Fancy Boots, Jewellery, &c., &c.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, the above.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

New and Seasonable Goods, now landing.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of the above.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
No reserve.

THIS DAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions, in consequence of relinquishing business, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 48, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo,
General assortment of groceries, oilmen's stores, tea, sugars, confectionery, show-glasses, cases, kerosene lamps, scales and weights, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Household furniture, tables, chairs, pictures, chest drawers, splendid tubular bedstead, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.
Positive sale. Without reserve.

Preliminary.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
of
FURNITURE of all kinds
GLASS and EARTHENWARE
CHIMNEY and TOILET GLASSES
IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING
OFFICE FITTINGS and SUNDRIES.
On the Premises of Mr. Henry Moon, 141, Pitt-street.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th January, 1874, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by Mr. H. Moon to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 6th January, at his Warehouse, 141, Pitt-street,
The whole of his varied stock-in-trade, fittings, &c., without the slightest reserve, in consequence of the expiration of the lease.
Further particulars will be published prior to sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
At the Residence of the late Dr. WILLIAMS, No. 1, Lyons-terrace,
The VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
CHINA and GLASSWARE
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Dr. Williams, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 1, Lyons-terrace, on TUESDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable furniture and effects.
Full particulars of which will duly appear.
Terms cash.

TIN ORE.

From well-known Mines and Private Consignments.

Also, SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on an early day,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

For UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 6th January.
in the
ESTATE OF Messrs. CABLE, TICKLE, and CO.
THE LEASE and FIXTURES OF CENTRAL HOUSE,
George-street,
next Messrs. PRINCE, OGG, and CO.'s Warehouse.

These magnificent premises are substantially and elegantly fitted, and ready for immediate occupation, and are unrivalled in position either for a wholesale warehouse, café, or restaurant.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell street, on TUESDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

HEAVILY Cut GLASS
HUNT and ROSKELL'S Electroplate
CHOICE Proof ENGRAVINGS
Several VALUABLE SEWING-MACHINES, by various makers
HANDSOME Sideboard, with cellarette
Haircloth Dining-room Suite
ELEGANT Rosewood CHIFFONIERE, Marble Slab and Plate-glass Back and Doors
Rosewood and Walnut WHATNOTS
HANDSOME Pair Rosewood CARD TABLES
ELEGANT Rosewood DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
SUPERB Rosewood PIANOFORTE, by Challen and Hodgson
Rosewood Music Stool, to match
Brussels Carpets and Hearth Rugs
Fenders and Fireirons
KITCHEN UTENSILS and COOKING STOVES, and Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and Furniture Dealers, Book Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

At the EXHIBITION BUILDING, Prince Alfred Park.

The whole of the unsold portion of Mr. George Barr's Magnificent Collection.

FRIDAY, January 2nd, 1874.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. George Barr to sell by auction, at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, THIS DAY, January 2nd, at 10 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the unsold portion of his magnificent and elaborate collection of

Fancy lustres	Flower tubes
Elegant vases	Child's toy tea sets
Child's fancy mugs	Patent filters, assorted sizes
Unique and white and gold	China cups and saucers
Choice toilet sets, in great variety	White and gold china plates, assorted
Enamelled and fancy covered jugs, in sets	Porous water bottles
Toilet and puff boxes	Wire dish covers.

☞ The above are without exception, the most expensive collection of fancy glass and chinaware ever submitted to public competition, and intending buyers will do well to inspect the same prior to day of sale.
Terms, cash.

Also,
Tray looking-glasses, sizes 10 x 8, 12 x 9, 14 x 10, 16 x 12, 18 x 14
Tray dressing glasses, 6 x 4, 7 x 5, 8 x 6, 9 x 7, 10 x 8.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 6th January, 1874.

To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators and Country Storekeepers, and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of
CHINA and HONOLULU SUGARS,
being balance of cargo ex steamship Macgregor, and part cargo of the brig Windhover, comprising
FINEST SOFT WHITE COUNTERS
Ditto ditto YELLOW ditto
FINE GOLDEN YELLOWS
Ditto STRAW ditto
BRIGHT GRAINY BROWNS.

TUESDAY next, the 6th January.

Under instructions from MESSRS. GEORGE KING and CO.

☞ Every line submitted for POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES have received instructions from Messrs. George King and Co. to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 6th January,
2220 bags China sugars
2740 ditto Honolulu ditto } in mats and pockets.
100 kegs ditto ditto

The above sale offers special inducements to the trade to operate, as the consignees are determined to close the consignments. The sugars are of the choicest shades of colour, and comprise a very first-class assortment of fine grocery and ration sorts.
Terms liberal at sale.

BLACK OIL
WHALEBONE.

Ex CHANCE, from the South Seas Fishery.

The Finest Sample of Black Oil seen in Sydney.

FRIDAY, January 2, at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, January 2, 1874, at 11 o'clock,
34 casks black oil
1226 lbs. whalebone
11 casks fat.
Terms, cash.

Chain Pumps, Sand Pumps
Air or Water Pump, Scoops
Stage Planks, Timber
Chains, Sledges, Vyces
Standard Taps, Rivet Tools
Forges, Hammers, Tools
Bolts, Shackles, and Hooks
Union Screws, Couplings
Sling Screw, Blocks, Jacks
Grips, Picks, Shovels
Traveller and Gear
Trolly, Bolts and Nuts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the New Pier, Darling Harbour, on MONDAY, January 5th, at half-past 2 p.m.,
The valuable plant used by the contractors in the erection of the new Iron Pier.
Particulars at sale.

Beche-de-Mer Pans, Sails, Chain, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock,
4 beche-de-mer pans (new)
Maintop-sail, chain, stove, &c., &c.

FIRST SALE OF THE NEW YEAR.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The Entire Cargo of the Barque HARROWBY, just arrived, comprising a very fine assortment of the most suitable Sugars:—
SNOWDROPS
FINEST WHITE COUNTERS
PRIMROSE COUNTERS (now so scarce)
BREWERS' CRYSTALS
MEDIUM COUNTERS and BROWN CRYSTALS.

MONDAY, January 5, at the CITY MART.

Under instructions from Messrs. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.

☞ This Cargo will be sold on MONDAY First, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EXPRESSED WISH OF THE TRADE; and the Auctioneers are instructed to announce that it will be closed out WITHOUT RESERVE.
Samples now open at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, January 5, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of choice sugars, ex Harrowby, from Port Louis, comprising
6387 bags.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms very liberal.

NOTE.—The trade are invited to be punctual, as every line will be sold.

Arrowroot.
A Fresh Parcel, just imported.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on MONDAY, January 5, at 11 o'clock,
90 packages very superior arrowroot.
In lots to suit the trade.

SCHOONER VIBILIA,
108 Tons Register, and ready for sea at a moment's notice.

MONDAY, January 5, 1874, at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, January 5, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The schooner VIBILIA, 108 tons register, now lying in Woolloomooloo Bay, where intending purchasers may inspect her.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

HONOLULU SUGARS.

Shipment, ex Robert Cowan, just arrived.
1887 Pockets
60 Kegs.

TUESDAY, January 6th, at the City Mart.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the Consignees,
Messrs. DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

This Consignment is for POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, as returns have to be made by vessel.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, January 6th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The shipment of fine sugars, ex Robert Cowan, comprising
1887 pockets
60 kegs.
Terms liberal.
Full particulars at sale.

MESSRS. BEILBY AND SCOTT'S USUAL SHIPMENT OF HONOLULU SUGARS.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

Ex Robert Cowan.
1364 Pockets
Yellows and Browns.

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1874, at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed by the consignees, Messrs. Beilby and Scott, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, January 6th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Their parcel of sugar, ex Robert Cowan, consisting of 1364 pockets, assorted.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

G. M. PITT has the honour to inform the public that the Annual Sale of the above Company's bulls will take place at Warrah, near Murrurundi, N.S.W., on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1874, on which day 200 young bulls, from 12 to 18 months old, all bred by the Company, and out of their choicest cows, will be offered for sale.

G. M. P. is authorised to state that these young bulls comprise all that the Company have reared since the sale which was held in January last, and are not only the largest, but, as regards breeding, colour, and quality, by far the best lot the Company have ever offered to the public. None of them have ever been housed or artificially fed, and they are only in rough bush condition.

The bulls may be seen at Warrah after 1st December, and all further particulars learned on application to Mr. Samuel A. Craik, Warrah, via Murrurundi.

Intending purchasers can proceed from Sydney to Newcastle, and from thence to Murrurundi per train; and conveyance can be had from the latter place to Warrah, which is only distant 16 miles.

Luncheon will be provided on day of sale at 12 o'clock noon.

For the information of persons in this and other colonies, it may not be out of place to make a few brief remarks here in respect to the Company's pure-bred shorthorn herd. It was commenced in 1825, in the end of which year 3 very highly bred and high-priced shorthorn heifers and one bull were sent to the colony from England. More cows, heifers, and bulls were again sent in 1827, and since then the Company have been continually importing shorthorn sires of the very best and most fashionable strains—having imported in all 25 English bulls.

The imported bulls which have been serving in the Company's pure-bred herd since 1869 are 3 in number, named respectively—Lord Beaumont (26609), a prize-taker in England, and a beautiful roan; Baron Mantalini (25573), and Red Gauntlet (27248).

As regards the Company's colonial-bred Durham cows, it may be stated that from the outset they have been very carefully bred and served by imported bulls, and during the last twelve years special attention has been given to the culling of the cows, and the selection of the bulls to be put to them. It may be well to add that the Company's shorthorn herd is much more numerous than that of any other breeder in these colonies, and hence it is that they are enabled to offer such a large number of young bulls for sale.

IMPORTANT ABSOLUTE SALE
of the
MOST VALUABLE CATTLE STATIONS
in QUEENSLAND,
including the famous properties
CALLIUNGAL, in PORT CURTIS and LEICHHARDT DISTRICTS
INKERMAN and LEICHHARDT DOWNS
WOODSTOCK and JARVISFIELD
NEWSTEAD FREEHOLD ESTATE, in KENNEDY DISTRICT
with 20,000 Head of CATTLE
and 15,000 SHEEP.

By order of Messrs. ROBERT TOWNS and COMPANY, and the Executors of the late Honorable ROBERT TOWNS.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions as above mentioned to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 12th March next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral properties, in four lots, full particulars of which will shortly be published, or may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where plans of the respective stations may also be inspected.
Terms liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

PERMANENT FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT.

RIALTO TERRACE,
NINE COMMODIOUS HIGHLY FINISHED RESIDENCES,
UPPER WILLIAM-STREET SOUTH,
HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST,
Opposite GODERICHE LODGE Grounds in front, and CRAIGEND at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. Hudson, Esq., in consequence of his immediate return to England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th January,
At 11 o'clock,
The above well known terrace of superior beautifully situated residences, on the heights of Darlinghurst.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

STATIONS.

MORT and CO. have for sale by auction, the following PASTORAL PROPERTIES:—
WESTBROOK, Darling Downs, with 75,000 acres Purchased Land, 32,000 acres Leasehold ditto; together with 100,000 Sheep.
For sale on 19th March, 1874.

MOUNT ENNISKILLEN,
HOME CREEK, and
BARCALDINE DOWNS,
Barcoo River, Queensland, with 62,000 Sheep, and 5,500 Cattle.
For sale March, 1874.

TALAVERA, Victoria Downs, Queensland, together with 49,206 sheep.
For sale 19th March, 1874.

Extended advertisements appear in Saturday's HERALD, and further particulars can be obtained on application to
MORT and CO.,
Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay.

WENTWORTH.

Two Freehold Allotments in the Town of Wentworth, Darling River, with Hotel and other Buildings erected thereon.

By order of the Mortgagees.

D. S. MITCHELL has received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Assembly Room of the Wentworth Hotel, in Darling-street, in the town of Wentworth, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon,
All those two valuable freehold allotments, numbered respectively 1 (one) and 2 (two) of section 24 (twenty-four), situated in Darling-street, in the town and parish of Wentworth, containing together by admeasurement one acre, more or less.
Upon these allotments are erected the Wentworth Hotel, containing fifteen rooms, stables, and out-houses.
Also, two cottages, one built of brick and the other of wood, and containing respectively 4 (four) rooms.

The Wentworth Hotel is situated in the very best business part of the town, and can therefore be confidently recommended as a really good paying investment.

An abstract of the vendor's title, which is unquestionable, and also the terms and conditions of sale, are open to inspection by intending purchasers at the office of the auctioneer, Darling-street, Wentworth.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. GILES EDWARD STONE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 371, Riley-street, Surry Hills, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. EDWARD, JOHN, and ALFRED STONE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER, Mr. Giles E. Stone; to move from his late residence, 371, Riley-street, Surry Hills, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. D. M'PHERSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Mary M'Pherson; to move from her late residence, Old South Head Road, Waverley, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-street. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 115, Oxford-street, near Crown-street; 737, George-street, opp. Christ Church.

I. O. O. F. M. U.—Rose of Australia Lodge, No. 4024. The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge, together with the Officers and Brethren of the various Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the FUNERAL of their late deceased Brother, WILLIAM DUTLER; to move from his late residence, Campbell-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 2 o'clock. Members please meet at Hall at 2 o'clock sharp.

N. C. NEAL, N.G.
B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the late WILLIAM BUTLER are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 187, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 31, Oxford-street; and 619, George-street South, Railway Bridge.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY MAIDMENT are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Alice T.; to move from his residence, No. 15, Mount-street, Pyrmont, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Balmain Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager .... Mr. W. B. Gill. Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW YEAR.
Second week and greater success than ever of the GREAT AND GLORIOUS CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME!
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Magnificent scenery, including the GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Painted solely and entirely by the Artist of the Colonies, Mr. W. J. WILSON.
Venetians say, "See Venice, and die." Sydneyites say, "See Gill, and live—in the enjoyment of many a hearty retrospective laugh."
Maggie Oliver is in this, as she is in everything, charming. Mrs. Gill is—Oh! for adjectives (failing the supply). See her, and drop them in as you like.
Miss Lizzie Dixon, Oliver Deering, Douglas, as the Kangaroo "Scurry," Sayers as the never-failing "Jack," Martin, &c., &c., exhibit mightily those peculiarities of burlesque acting so favourable to the proper development of [illegible] enthusiastic audiences.
THE HARLEQUINADE IS PERFECT.
E. M'Lean as Harlequin.
Mrs. M'Lean and Amy Chambers as Columbines.
Olly Deering as Clown, Hudson as Pantaloon. And J. Toleno as Policeman X 1874.
The Children's Marches, Battle Minuet, and Sailor's Hornpipe highly delight adults as well as juveniles.
To be preceded by the charming comedy, in one act, WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
In which the favourite actor, Mr. W. G. Carey, will appear.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8.
Tickets at Mr. F. Kirby's, Pitt-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE of the Glorious PANTOMIME
MAN IN THE MOON,
on which occasion
CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED AT HALF-PRICE, to all parts of the House.
Doors open at 2 o'clock, to commence at half-past.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
EMERSON MINSTRELS.
WM. EMERSON, in thanking the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and suburbs for their kind patronage, begs to notify that during the Holidays, to ensure the attendance of the JUVENILES, he will endeavour to terminate the performance each evening as near 10 o'clock as possible; thus enabling the suburban residents getting home by the early train.
JUVENILES' HALF-PRICE to the body of the hall and reserved seats.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SEVENTH WEEK AND WONDERFUL SUCCESS of the great
EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
A GREAT BILL FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.
PROGRAMME.—Part I.
Instrumental Overture—(selected) .... Emerson Orchestra
"Queen of the Night" .... Thomas Campbell
"Mirthful Comicalities" .... Charley Sutton
"Lottie Lee" .... G. W. Rockefeller
"My Little German Band" .... Billy Emerson
"Emmeline" .... Mr. Henry Ackland.
To conclude with the laughable finale of the SYDNEY OMNIBUS.
THE SKELETON WITNESS.
THE GREAT EMERSON
in his original budget of SONGS AND DANCES.
Messrs. ACKLAND, SCOTT, ROCKEFELLER, and CAMPBELL, in their BEAUTIFUL VOCAL QUARTETTE.
DOUBLE AMERICAN PRIZE JIG! by WALLACE and CARROLL, assisted by Mr. G. W. ROCKEFELLER as Banjoist.
The evening's entertainment will terminate with the side-splitting sketch of THE THEATRICAL AGENCY.
Turn-him-out .... Billy Emerson
and all the Company.
Reserved seats at Cole's, George and King streets.
Front seats, 3s.; body of hall, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.
M. AINSLEY SCOTT, Stage Manager.

WEST END v. ROYAL C.C.—All members meet on Moore Park, half-past 2 sharp.
T. DAVIS, Secretary.

EAST SYDNEY 2nd v. CARLTON 2nd, on Military Ground, TO-MORROW, at 1.30.—Messrs. Beard, Barton, Blanland, Burgess, P. Bayne, Bailey, Evans, Fitzgerald, Keddie, Steel, Upsher, H. Webster. 1st v. 1st University, on the 10th instant.
E. WEBSTER, Hon. Secretary.

CARLTON C. C. v. PARRAMATTA C. C.—At Parramatta, 1.30 train, sharp:—Small, Adamson, T. and A. Maguiney, Usher, Lucas, Roberts, Nunn, Falconer, Hinchcliffe, Hayman; 12, Craddock. 2nd Carlton v. 2nd East Sydney:—Turner, Bethel, Haigh, Catley, W. and J. Terry, Anderson, Small, Coveny, Clements, Mulline; 12, Redyn. W. TERREY, Hon. Secretary.

UNDAUNTED v. 2nd WARWICK C. C.—Meet Cooke's, TO-MORROW, 1.30 p.m.:—W. and C. Eldridge, W. and R. Cooke, M'Donald, Trimble, Munro, Wisdom, Seale, Pinnington, Douglas. 2nd Undaunted v. Osborne C. C.:—M'Leod, Harman, Seale, Conroy, M'Kenzie, O'Connor, Stratton, Warren, M'Clelland, Cashels, Unwin.
M'DONALD, Secretary.

NORWOOD C. C. v. ALBION C. C., University Oval, at 2.15 sharp.—The following to attend:—Messrs. Hughes, Brennan, Sullivan, Kent, Falder, Dawes, Edwards, G. Parkinson, Clay, Milligan, S. Heller, A. Heller, and Williams.
THOMAS S. SULLIVAN, Hon. Secretary.

REDFERN 1st v. WARWICK.—Campbell, Daly, Forsythe, Greenwood, Hall, Howe (2), Hannigan (2), Marr, Moore, Wardrop, Williams, Burrows, Rourke 16th. 2nd v. Darlington. (See HERALD to-morrow.)

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 321, Pitt-street.
Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, One Shilling. Children under 12, half-price.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert every night at 8.
Another grand addition.—MODEL of the ZIGZAG and BLUE MOUNTAINS, 30 feet long. TRAINS in motion. SPLENDID SCENERY, &c., &c.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL EXHIBITION.
The above will be opened TO-DAY, from 3 till 10 p.m., and will positively CLOSE TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT. There are still for sale, many exhibits; and articles made by the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School, which can be sold.
Admission—SIXPENCE.
J. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING.
OPERA PANTOMIME.
Miss ALICE MAY
as
DROGAN.
EVERY EVENING.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Bonnets not allowed in Dress Circle during the Opera.
Dress circle seats may be secured at Elvy and Co.'s. Tickets for other parts of the house sold every day in the vestibule of the Theatre, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered for the opera at 10.15 p.m., and for the pantomime at 11 o'clock.
Holders of tickets purchased during the day admitted at 7.15 p.m.
Doors for general public open at 7.30 p.m.; performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
JOHN BENNETT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager .... Mr. R. S. JONES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOR CHILDREN.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
The OPERA PANTOMIME, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Consisting of the whole of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Acts, and the great Railway Sensation Scene from the 2nd Act.
The magnificent TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
The HARLEQUINADE, and LAST SCENE.
Doors open at 2 o'clock, commencing at half-past.
Dress circle seats may be secured in advance at Elvy's. Tickets for all other parts of the house in the vestibule of the theatre daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
HALF-PRICE for children under 12 years.
JOHN BENNETT.

BAZAAR.—The BAZAAR for HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD is now OPEN.

BAZAAR in aid of the GOOD SHEPHERD. Contributions, in cash or kind, will be thankfully received from the charitable public by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Lady Stallholders, or the undersigned,
JOHN F. SHERIDAN.
St. Francis' Presbytery, 30th December, 1873.

BAZAAR. BAZAAR.
The Annual Bazaar in aid of the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD DEBT FUND is now OPEN in St. Francis' Temperance Hall, Elizabeth-street South.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD, being a Non-Sectarian Institution, has a claim on the charitably disposed members of all religious denominations.

BAZAAR.—HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Special attractions THIS DAY. Come this evening.

ATHOL GARDENS.
Steamer THIS DAY from Circular Quay, Pitt-street, at 10 a.m., and every hour during the day.
Fare—Return ticket, One Shilling; children, Sixpence. Also on SATURDAY, at same time.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
The New Tables, Regulations, and By-laws of the above Society are now published, and may be had on application at the principal office, or agencies of the Society.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 31st December, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. ALFRED TAYLOR'S ART UNION will be drawn at C. P. Office on TUESDAY, 6th of January, 1874, at 4 p.m. Pictures may be seen and tickets obtained at Mr. TAYLOR'S residence, 24, Jamison-street.

NOTICE, TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The following resolution was carried by the Members of the Sydney Marine Benefit Society at a Meeting held in their Hall, on Monday, December 29th:—"The wages for seamen in sailing vessels, £6 per month; in steam vessels, £7 per month. Eight hours in the port of Sydney to be a day's work, and no unnecessary work on the Sabbath day."
G. H. GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the ASSIGNED ESTATE of GEO. VINDIN and CO.—The first DIVIDEND in this Estate is now payable, on application to
JOHN LEVIEN, Australian Bond.
31st December, 1873.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—Shareholders are requested to send their Pass Books in at once, to be made up and audited.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

HAWKES AND COMPANY, successors to Buchan Thomson, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Livery and Bait Stables.
HORSES and CARRIAGES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ON SALE and HIRE.
THE STABLES, BLIGH-STREET; and YARDS, 346, PITT-STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Eastway, Brothers, to 417, George-street, two doors north of Lassetter's.

MR. WALTER SPENCER, Surgeon, intends removing on the 6th of January to
No. 1, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

BOURKE LOADING.
The undersigned have two first-class Horse WAGGONS starting on the 7th January, and have room for a few small lots if delivered at their Offices, 476, George-street, not later than the 6th.
WRIGHT, HEATON, and CO.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, desires to notify to his friends and the public that he has resumed practice, in conjunction with Mr. H. J. JOSEPHSON, at No. 6, Wynyard-square.

BENNETT and JOSEPHSON, Dentists, No. 6, Wynyard-square.
N.B.—The poor attended gratis between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, and the late Mr. James Macgregor, at 320, George-street, Sydney, in the name of JAMES MACGREGOR, will continue to be carried on by the undersigned, CHARLES GRANT MACGREGOR and THOMAS MACGREGOR in partnership, under the said name, style, and firm of "JAMES MACGREGOR," Sydney.
C. G. MACGREGOR.
THOS. MACGREGOR.
31st December, 1873.

BROOKS, ROBINSON, and CO., 70, Bishopsgate Within, London, and 33, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, beg to notify that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Australia and New Zealand for Messrs. C. and J. G. POTTER, of Lancashire, the Leading PAPERHANGING MANUFACTURERS in Great Britain.
Only Gold Medallist, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
The FRIENDS and SUBSCRIBERS to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children are reminded that their donations for this present year are particularly requested to be paid, so that the accounts may be closed on the 31st December, and the nominal list of subscribers be prepared for publication in the annual report.
ADDITIONAL DONATIONS are very urgently required to cover the large expenditure necessarily incurred in the MAINTENANCE and EDUCATION of upwards of 800 YOUNG CHILDREN now in the Asylum.
ROBERT HILLS, Honorary Treasurer.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, 6th December, 1873.

£5 REWARD will be given by the undersigned to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who maliciously defaced the window-sill in front of my house, Darling-street, Balmain, on Wednesday night last, 31st December, the said house in possession of Mr. Richard Hunt, watchmaker and jeweller.
PATRICK HUGH O'BRIEN, Waterview-street, Balmain.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. ROWETT from 1, Carlton-terrace, to St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

HENRY MICHAEL DUNN, Driver of 187, Patent Safety, voluntarily and promptly brought back [illegible] by me in his cab.
ELLEN TURNER.

NOTICE.—If Mr. GEORGE BAKER, of Wattle Flat, does not return within seven days from this, or forward a man in his place on the Solitary Reef, his Share will be sold to defray expenses.
A. GEOGHEGAN and PARTY.

WM. FELMINGHAM begs to announce to the inhabitants of Woollahra, Waverley, Paddington, and Double Bay, that his large and increasing Drug Business at 84, King-street, requiring his undivided attention, he has decided upon relinquishing the business carried on at Piper-street, Woollahra.
He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the liberal support given him during the past four years, and to introduce his successor Mr. W. D. EAMES, to whom he has disposed of the business.
Outstanding accounts will please be paid at 84, King-street.
December 20th, 1873.

NOTICE UNDER THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT.
DAVID ANDERSON MILN, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 26 Victoria, No. 12, Sec. 23, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Property and further to relieve Trustees," NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and all other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the estate of DAVID ANDERSON MILN, late of Wallabadah, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased, who died on or about the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and probate of whose will was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the 15th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to BARBARA MILN, of Wallabadah aforesaid, his widow, and JOHN MACDONALD, of Tamworth, in the colony aforesaid, Esquire, the executrix and one of the executors in the said will named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the twentieth day of January next, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which they shall then have had notice; and the said executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 4th day of December, A.D. 1873.
M'CARTHY and ROBERTSON, Proctors for the said Executors, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to apply to the Parliament of New South Wales, during its present session, for leave to introduce a BILL to incorporate the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts (established 22nd March, 1833), and for other purposes contained in the said bill.
Dated this 18th day of December, A.D. 1873.
WILLIAM FREDERICK M'CARTHY, Pitt-street North, Sydney, Solicitor for the Bill.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—In consequence of the expiration of our licenses and the disagreement existing between Transit Commissioners and the Cab Proprietors of this city, we are compelled to withdraw our cabs from the streets. We trust the public will forgive us for such short notice. We as cab proprietors trust the public will intercede for us.

ANYONE harbouring my wife ELLEN KENNAGH after this date will be prosecuted.
JAMES KENNAGH.
1st January, 1874.

FURNITURE ETC.

THE "HOME" SHUTTLE LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE IN THE WORLD, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS REMARKABLY LOW PRICE, AND HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA, PACKED COMPLETE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN STITCH, THE MOST PERFECT IN THE MARKET, PACKED COMPLETE, £3.
TABLES AND TREADLES, WITH GUARD AND DRAWER, £3.
SAMPLES, TESTIMONIALS, AND INSTRUCTION ON APPLICATION.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—A CROWNING VICTORY.
The FIRST PRIZE.
The HIGHEST HONOURS were conferred only on the WHEELER and WILSON COMPANY.
In addition to the Grand Medals for Marked Progress and Merit, they were the only company who were awarded
The GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, for the highest perfection of their machines, and the GRAND ORDER of the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA, a particular distinction for Eminent Merit in the Domain of Science.
It will be seen that Singer's Machines ranked in order amongst a lower class. We wish Singer's agent more enviable employment than trying to appropriate the Trophies of the Wheeler and Wilson Company by throwing dust in the eyes of the public.
It has been demonstrated that the Wheeler and Wilson machine will turn out 50 per cent. more work than Singer's, and has double the durability.
Every WHEELER and WILSON MACHINE warranted to give satisfaction.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS.
LONG and CO., Agents, 267, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and NEW YEAR GIFTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The great popular demand for the SINGER'S unrivalled SEWING-MACHINE for every class of work, FAMILY or MANUFACTURING has now made it the most acceptable present for all classes of society at this FESTIVE SEASON.
FOR THESE REASONS they are
The BEST—Doing their own work, and no need of help!
The EASIEST to learn. That a child can work THEM.
The cheapest. WHY?—Because durable, and longest tried of any other in use.
The most durable.
The most simple.
The most efficient.
The most beautiful in mechanism and complete in finish.
The most used, and largest sales by 60,000 in the year of any other maker.
Over 210,000 SOLD LAST YEAR.
REDUCED PRICE, £6.
Our INSTALMENT SYSTEM is now considerably reduced to the low charge of 5s. (FIVE SHILLINGS) PER WEEK. Great reduction of terms.
Note the address—
G. J. WELLS, Agent, (Late Stanford and Co.)
N.B.—Singer and Co.'s sole agency for N. S. Wales, No. 1, Hunter-street, No. 1, Sydney.

WHY NOT?
SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND IN ACCEPTING A TRIAL OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES EVER MADE—
AND AS YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY BEFORE YOU TRY—
ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s. COMPLETE.
S. HESELEWHITE, 431, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE, Worked by Hand or Foot.
THE PRIZE MACHINE OF THE WORLD.
Selected for use by the BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Two First Prizes at VIENNA, 1873.
(No higher prizes were given to any Sewing-Machine at the Vienna Exhibition.)
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Agents, 108, Pitt-st.

WANTED to SELL to the Trade and Country Buyers, IRON BEDSTEADS and Children's Cots in large assortment, at reduced prices; also, Hair, Flock, and Fibre Mattresses and Bedding, of every description, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a first-class Walnutwood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, handsome PIER GLASSES and TOILET GLASSES, in great variety; low price.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, New and Second-hand CARPETS, all sizes; Oilcloth for rooms or passages; China Matting, all widths; Hearthrugs and Door Mats; reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South-Head Road.

WANTED to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, Carpets, Oilcloth, China Matting, &c., &c. Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South-Head Road.

THE STOCK of Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and other household requisites selling at REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR OUT STOCK. To country buyers and parties furnishing THIS IS A RARE CHANCE. Come early; the rooms and judge for yourselves. HENRY MOON, City Auction Rooms, 237, Pitt-street, two doors from Park-street, east side.

PULU, PULU.—Arrival of the Windhover, with 150 bales for J. LAWLER, Brickfield-hill.

PULU MATTRESSES, PULU MATTRESSES.—A great reduction in prices at LAWLER'S, Bedding Warehouse, 617, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 1s. pots, [illegible] all chemists and storekeepers.

THE Australian Ointment (of a pure vegetable green colour) sold everywhere, in several pots 1s. [illegible].

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
PROFESSOR THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT, PURELY HERBAL.
PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT, TO COUNTERFEIT WHICH IS FELONY.
THIS OINTMENT is patronised by the Aristocracy of ENGLAND, the UNITED STATES, and CANADA. It has stood the test of public opinion for many years in nearly all the civilised countries of the earth.
THE BOTANIC OINTMENT IS A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY REMEDY for piles, ulcers, old wounds, and sores, however long standing; cuts, abscesses, bad breasts, sore and inflamed eyes, bad legs, tumours, boils, itch, pimples, sore chest, chapped hands, sun burns, ringworm, scald head, scrofulous sores, and any disease of the skin.
Sold in pots, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d. each.
Wonderful cures are daily effected by Professor THOMSON'S entirely pure Herbal Medicines.
The GREATEST BOON ever conferred upon suffering humanity are Professor THOMSON'S entirely pure herbal preparations.
TRY THEM.
Ask for, these extraordinary preparations, purely herbal, and take no other. Their effect is rapid, and they will restore you to health and strength.
We have much pleasure in publishing the following testimonials:—
Derwent-street, November 13th, 1873.
Messrs. Myers and Solomon.
Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you that PROFESSOR THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT, which you recommended me to try for a very severe wound in my finger, caused by catching it on an iron hook, which took the fleshy part of the top of my finger nearly off, has entirely cured it. After a few applications it completely healed up. I positively assert that it is the most marvellous OINTMENT that I ever tried, and I recommend it in all confidence to the public as an invaluable remedy for any severe wounds.—G. T. CREE.
Gerard-street, Alexandria, November 2o, 1873.
Three years ago a small wound came into my leg, caused by something biting it, which grew till it was the size of the palm of my hand. I was recommended Zinc Ointment, which closed the wound, but I need hardly say that it broke out with more virulence than ever, and the bone of the leg became visible. Getting alarmed I placed myself under the doctor for over twelve months to no purpose whatever, in fact the leg got so bad that I was obliged to leave my work. I tried many well known ointments without effect, and also everything which any one would recommend me, but it was all the same. One day I was talking to a friend of mine who had had very bad legs which were healed with the BOTANIC OINTMENT, he told me to try this, which I did, the result being that my leg is now cured, and is perfectly sound, and clear of a scar, of nearly three years' standing. I think that the invaluable properties of the BOTANIC OINTMENT should be made known to the public, and therefore hand you this testimonial.—(Signed) B. PITMAN.
To Mr. Parkes. St. Peters, October 30, 1873.
Dear Sir,—Having had a fall from the brick-kiln, my head was severely cut, and the skin torn off the sole of one of my feet. I purchased a pot of PROFESSOR THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT. The swellings were reduced, and the wounds closed after one dressing; after four other dressings the wounds were healed up. You can publish this for the benefit of the public, as I can recommend THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT with every confidence.—THOMAS HUCKLE.
To Mr. F. C. Parkes. Oberon, Sep. 17, 1873.
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of the BOTANIC OINTMENT you are so extensively introducing in these parts. For some time past I had severe wounds on both my face and hands, but about three applications of this really wonderful preparation (PROFESSOR THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT) completely healed all. I cannot therefore too strongly recommend the same.—J. M. FULLER.
To Mr. Parkes. Botany, October 30, 1873.
Dear Sir,—There must be something extraordinary in the properties of PROFESSOR THOMSON'S COUGH PILLS, for part of a small box of them cured me of a cough that had settled on my chest the beginning of last winter, from which I suffered great inconvenience, and I acknowledge with pleasure the benefit I have derived from them.
In using Professor THOMSON'S LIVER PILLS, although they make me a little sick until their effects have worked off, of all the remedies that I have ever tried for the dreadful headaches I used to suffer this has been the only one from which I have derived any lasting benefit.
G. SMALLEY.
Glendwyr, Fish River Creek, 5, 11, '73.
Mr. Parkes.
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I and several of my friends have received from the use of PROFESSOR THOMSON'S LIVER PILLS, and will confidently recommend them to any one similarly afflicted with liver complaint.—ELIZABETH WHALAN.
Mr. Parkes. Cook's River, October 19, 1873.
Sir,—The two boxes of PROFESSOR THOMSON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS I bought of you have entirely cured me of constipation, and the frightful pain I suffered under the navel continually, and I must say that I have better health now than I have had for years, through taking these pills.
My wife was a victim to what some people call bilious colic. I gave her a few of the pills; now she testifies to me that her ailments are no more. If people could only know the value of these herbal medicines, they would soon use them.—THOMAS BYRNE.
Mutton Falls, November 1, 1873.
Mr. F. C. Parkes.
Dear Sir,—As regards the INDIGESTION PILLS you sent us, we are happy to inform you that your pills have been of great service to my brother, his wife, and myself, and we can highly recommend these pills to any person suffering from indigestion or dyspepsia in all its varied stages.
(Signed) JOHN M'AULEY. WILSON M'AULEY. MARTHA M'AULEY.
Corner of Elizabeth and Bedford streets, Nov. 1, 1873.
Mr. F. C. Parkes.
Will you kindly send me a fresh supply of your invaluable CORN SOLVENT. I have much pleasure in informing you that under its application my corns have disappeared, and those I have sold it to speak most highly of it.
M. F. EGAN.
Mr. Parkes. St. Peters, October 30, 1873.
Dear Sir,—The lady that I sold the EYE LOTION to (Professor Thomson's), informs me that after one application her eyes got better, having removed the inflammation, and her eyes are now quite well. You can use this for the benefit of the public as you think most.
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Derwent-street, Glebe, November 29, 1873.
Messrs. Myers and Solomon.
Dear Sirs,—I have had again occasion to prove the value of THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT, and I am pleased to say with marked success. A few days ago one of my children had a severe fall, grazing her arm from the elbow to the wrist; the ointment was at once applied, which stopped the effect of reducing the pain considerably, and after two or three dressings the arm was completely healed. I should recommend all parents to keep it by them in case of accident, as it is simply invaluable.—G. T. CREE.
MYERS and SOLOMON, Sole Agents.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC.

AD VALOREM DUTIES REPEALED.
Messrs. FARMER AND COMPANY have the pleasure to announce that they have, this day, RELEASED FROM BOND (ELEVEN) TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of New Seasonable Goods, being portion of their recent shipments ex STEAMERS—Bangalore, Northumberland, Nubia, Patriarch.
SHIPS—Duke of Sutherland, Strathmore, Centurion, Christiana Thompson, Moravian (just arrived).
All these goods will be reduced to the amount of DUTY, and will, therefore, be marked for sale at prices lower than for many years past, in order to clear them off before the stocktaking at the end of summer.
VICTORIA HOUSE, January 1, 1874.

REPEAL OF THE SILK DUTIES.
ALL SILKS at VICTORIA HOUSE are reduced in price this day.
FARMER and COMPANY, SILK MERCERS.
January 1, 1874.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON CARPETS.
Messrs. FARMER AND CO. will open, this day, several hundred pieces of BRUSSELS CARPETS, just to hand.
FREE OF DUTY.
The prices, therefore, of all Carpets are, this day, reduced.
THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.
January 1, 1874.

REPEAL OF THE AD VALOREM DUTY.
INAUGURATION OF FREE TRADE.
RELEASE FROM BOND of OUR VALUABLE and COMPREHENSIVE IMPORTS per MORAVIAN, PATRIARCH, WILLIAM DUTHIE, GREAT BRITAIN, NORTHUMBERLAND, Mail Steamers BANGALORE and NUBIA.
We have the pleasure to assure the ladies and families of New South Wales that in computing the DECREASED COST of the above importations we shall extend to our customers the FULL ADVANTAGE of the REMITTED DUTIES.
We have also carefully revised the prices of the balance of this season's shipments, in order that they may compare favourably with our importations NOW COMING IN DUTY FREE.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

WHOLESALE Boot Buyers, go to H. Cooke's, Haymarket. Sample-room for purchasers' convenience.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

PERAMBULATORS and Invalids' Carriages, all kinds. Anderson and Kearney, Parramatta-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

WANTED, a brood MARES, quiet in harness; also, 2 small boys' PONIES. GIBSON, Hunter-st.

PAIR strong Buggy COBS, for a journey, £20 the pair; any trial. GIBSON, Hunter-street.

STOUT COB, up to any weight, rides and drives, 10 guineas; capital journey HORSE, with good saddle and bridle, £7; thoroughbred HACK, 5 years, 10 guineas. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

BUGGIES of all kinds, cheap; also, HARNESS; new cart Harness, only 55s a set. GIBSON'S.

BOYS' and Girls' Saddles, single and double Harness, second-hand set Double Carriage Harness, £6.

ABBOTT'S Tray BUGGY and HARNESS, £42; good light Buggy, £30. GIBSON'S.

DOGCARTS and HARNESS for SALE, cheap. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, single-seated BUGGY, almost new. Apply J. DUFFIN, Botany-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a good SPRING-CART. Apply Henry L. Smith, 117, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Buggy HORSE, sound and quiet. After 6 o'clock, Mr. Lee, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, Horses and Carts to draw ballast. Apply James White, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.

WELL-BRED bay first-class buggy HORSE, £12; bay Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, £7. KNIGHT.

DOUBLE-SEAT BUGGY, quiet Horse, and Harness, £40; new Spring-Cart and Harness, £17. Knight.

NEW American Express Waggonet, £32; now tray Buggy, £35; single seat Buggy, £30. KNIGHT.

BUGGY Sociable, £40; double Buggy Harness, £10; single ditto, £5. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOMAIN.—Vacancy for Two Cows or Horses. Apply to Mr. Hill, Bent-street.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
The undersigned have for SALE the following ENGINE, by C. D. Young and Co., Perth, at an extremely low price:—
One 12-h.p. horizontal stationary high-pressure engine.
MASON, BROTHERS.

WANTED, a lady to adopt a fine healthy boy, 14 months old. Apply 193, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED to purchase two or three HOUSES, in city, freehold. T. O'Brien, Native Youth, Pyrmont.

WEIGHING-MACHINE wanted to purchase, weighing up to 30 cwt. or more. Beilby and Scott.

WANTED, for Cash, a Stone or Brick HOUSE, of not less than 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, &c.; Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, or North Shore preferred. Address L., Pierce, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GERMAN Lady, just arrived here, is desirous to TEACH MUSIC at her own residence, at schools, or at pupils' homes. Fifteen years' experience, and first-class references. Apply Rev. G. Werner, German Church, Macquarie-street.

DRESSMAKING.—APPRENTICES and Improvers required. 25, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

DRESS and MANTLE MAKING.—Wanted, IMPROVERS and Apprentices. 51, William-street.

MILLER.—Wanted, a first-class MILLER. Apply, by letter; enclose testimonials. Lewis Brothers, Tamworth.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS. S. Friedman, 32, O'Connell-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT and Trousers Makers. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—First-class Trousers Hands wanted to work on the premises. Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORS.—First-class Trousers Hands wanted to work out; constant employment and highest wages. Farmer and Company.

TO ORGANISTS.—Wanted, an ORGANIST for the Anglican Church, Mudgee. Particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. Geo. H. Cox, Union Club, Sydney.

WANTED, a Rough CARPENTER. Apply 387, George-street, at 7 a.m.

WANTED, a good Ship SMITH. Apply to T. S. Rowntree and Co., Floating Dock, Sydney.

WANTED, three BOOTMAKERS. 89, Cumberland-street, near the Bridge.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER who can work W. W. machine. Chesham House, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, a good FITTER, at 71, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, for Leather Work. Cardell, 585, George-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply to M. Godfrey, 56, Market-street.

WANTED, a smart Sales CLERK. Must thoroughly understand bookkeeping. Apply, giving references to Intelligence, Box 264 Post Office.

WANTED, a COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER to represent an importing house in drapery. Apply Commercial Traveller, Box 74, Post Office.

WANTED, a young MAN as Clerk and Bookkeeper, one accustomed to Stock and Station Agency business preferred. First-class references required. Apply by letter, to Finlay and Co., Goulburn.

WANTED, a smart Boy, about 14, as an APPRENTICE to the Bookbinding. Apply No. 5, Little George-street, back of Turner's, stationer, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, to attend the Members and their families of the Native Rose Division No. 3 Daughters of Temperance. Apply Mr. G. Palmer, 3 & 4, Market Buildings.

WANTED, a PLUMBER; one who is accustomed to gas-fitting and galvanised iron work repairs; 8 hours per day. Apply to F. O'Toole, 176, Prince-street, between 9 and 10 [illegible].

WANTED, first-class BUTCHER (small goods man), to proceed to Brisbane, Queensland, at once. For further particulars, apply to Chief Steward s.s. Lady Young.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE female Servants can always obtain situations, town or country. Glue's, 176, Pitt-street.

SITUATION wanted.—The advertiser wishes to procure a situation for a strong, active, healthy man, aged 42. He is well educated; writes a quick, clear, business writing; will-up in office and business duties, and not afraid to work. Would do all in his power to make himself of service to his employers. Address S. Partridge, Consulting Accountant, 320, George-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

COOKS and Laundresses wanted; House and Parlour Maids, Nurses, and Nursemaids. 6, Bridge-street.

REQUIRED, House and Parlour Maid, a Thin week, Mrs. Ford, Marjvall, Wallscourt Avenue, Balmain.

WANTED, a strong Lad or young Man, used to the Butchering business. R. W. Lidmore, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply 218, William-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Chippendale's, 270-274, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a Lad as GROOM. Apply W. Cope, corner Elizabeth and Paddington streets.

WANTED, a BOY, able to milk well, at Owen's Cow Bazaar, University Paddocks, Glebe.

WANTED, a YOUTH, who can milk and drive. Apply to H. Mitchell, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, YOUTH, for domestic service. Apply John Bennett, Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13 to be useful. Apply Mrs. Western, 278, Pitt-street, op. School of Arts.

WANTED, a young Girl as NURSE. Mrs. Miller, Clarence and Erskine streets.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, 78, Myrtle-street, Darlington, near Newtown Road (sleep at home.)

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to make herself generally useful. Flower Pot Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL of 16. Mrs. J. Smith, Gipps and Parker streets, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to assist in housework. Apply 120, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 14; sleep at home. Apply 76, King-street West.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 14. Apply 149, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as HOUSEMAID. Apply White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 216, Liverpool-street, near Oxford-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 10 a.m., 208, William-st.; also a Man to be useful.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; can cook. Apply Australian Inn, Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT and Nursegirl; good refs. Hilora Cottage, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a NURSEMAID. 155, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Town Hall Hotel, Park and George sts.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT in a small family. No. 46, Stanley-street.

WANTED, for the country, a General SERVANT, with a child no objection. Mr. Tuft, Newtown.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT (Protestant.) Apply before 12 o'clock, 77, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Small family. Supreme Court Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, for a small family; to sleep at home. Apply at 250, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON for the shop. Cripps, 304, George-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a smart Assistant WAITRESS. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable WASHERWOMAN. 10 a.m. Saturday. Bellevue Hall, 458, Kent-st.

WANTED, in a mechanic's family, a middle-aged WOMAN. Mrs. Pacey, 317, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER, and to be generally useful. Apply D. Mitchell and Co., Wynyard-st.

WANTED, a man as COOK for hotel and restaurant. Richard H. Thomas, Flower Pot Hotel, York-st.

WANTED, a good GROOM, able to ride and drive. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a MAN or Lad, to assist in dairy. Apply Southern Cross Hotel, George-street, at 9 a.m.

WANTED, a smart WAITER, plain work. Flying Scud, 74, King-street.

WANTED, an experienced WAITER. Apply, with references, House Steward, Australian Club.

WANTED, two DRAYMEN; liberal wages. Apply to 172, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a young MAN or Lad. Henry Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, Married Couples, Cooks, Laundresses, House and Nurse Maids. Glue's agency, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a sober and steady SCULLERYMAN. Apply Café Français, 263, George-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly-respectable SERVANT. For address, apply, between 3 and 4, [illegible] Couper, news-agent, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, a LAD, to look after a horse and make himself useful. Apply Wright, Heaton, and Co., 476, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to look after a horse and buggy, also to make himself generally useful. Apply Petty's Hotel, between 3 and 5.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, fine rooms, for families or gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, St. Kilda House, near the Domain.

APARTMENTS, with board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, in a private family; bath. 405, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS vacant at Mrs. Cooper's, 118, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for a married couple or 2 gentlemen. Mrs. Mitchell, 211, Macquarie-st.

A FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM vacant; private family. X., Pierce, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in private family. No. 30, Pitt-street. Healthy position.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant; terms moderate. 162, Bourke-st., 3 doors north Wm.-st., Wimbo.

SUITES of APARTMENTS at 185, Macquarie-street North, opposite Inner Domain.

TO LET.

HOTEL to LET, fixtures complete, no incoming. W. J. Lewis, Pacific Hotel, Balmain.

TO LET, 141, Pitt-street, ground floor, occupied by Mr. H. Moon. Chas. Moore and Co., 167, Pitt-st.

TO LET, SHOP, 101, William-street, next Butler's. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 1, Union-street, close to Erskine-street. Apply 22, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, a first-class Seven-Room FAMILY RESIDENCE, 219, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Coveny's buildings, on the south side of Market-street, newly painted and coloured all through. Apply to Mr. Coveny, on the premises, between 11 and 12 a.m.; or to Messrs. Constable and Turner, Market-street.

TO LET, pleasantly situated on the Heights of Rand-wick, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE.
The house contains 9 rooms, besides kitchen, servant's room, laundry, storeroom, and bathroom.
The out-offices are very good and extensive, comprising gardener's house, coach-house, and comfortable stables, to accommodate with ease eight or ten horses.
The grounds are 6 acres in extent, and consist of garden (established) and secure paddocks.
The whole property is in thorough order, and is admirably adapted for any gentleman who may wish to keep valuable horses under his immediate supervision.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO., 181, Pitt-street.

FLOUR MILL to LET.
THE ROCKLEY FLOUR MILLS,
Two Pair Stones, Silk Dresser, and all the latest improvements.
The above Mills are in first-rate order, situated in a large wheat-producing district, where the crops are looking unusually fine.
To any person with moderate capital and who could work the mill himself, this is an excellent opening, as the proprietor is prepared to deal liberally with such a tenant.
Possession can be given 1st January.
Arthur Budden, Rockley Steam Mills.

NEW PITT-STREET.—Commodious OFFICES to LET, now occupied by the Victoria Insurance Company; also the First and Second Floors of the Company's new building. Apply to the Resident Secretary.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
All Advertisements under six lines will be charged [illegible] to Advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
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